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No. 2008.

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1866.

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UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.
CLASS OF JURISPRUDENCE, ROMAN LAW.—Prof. H. J. ROBY, M.A., will commence his Course of at least Nine Lectures, on MONDAY, April 30, at 8 P.M. A Lecture will be delivered every Monday Evening, at the same hour. The Course will contain a Summary View of Roman Law.—Fee, 2l. 2s. Gentlemen not attending other Classes in the College are required to pay, in addition, a College Fee of 2s.
A. DE MORGAN, Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Laws.
CHAS. C. ATKINSON, Secretary to the Council.
April 6, 1866.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.
SCHOOL, under the Government of the Council of the College.
Head-Master—THOMAS HEWITT KEY, M.A., F.R.S.
Vice-Master—WILLIAM A. CASE, M.A.
Henry Aldinger, M.A., Professor of Greek in the College, has charge of the highest Greek Class.
The SCHOOL will RE-OPEN on TUESDAY, April 10, for new Pupils, at 9.30 A.M. All the Boys must attend in their places on Wednesday, April 11, at 9.30.
The School Session is divided into three terms. In the Senior Department the Fee is 7l. for each term, and the hours of attendance are from 9.30 to 3.45, with one hour for recreation and dinner.
JUNIOR DEPARTMENT.
Classes for Young Beginners.
These Classes are for Pupils between the ages of seven and nine, who are kept wholly apart from the older boys. They have the use of the playground, but the hours of lessons and recreation are so arranged as to differ from those of the older boys. Fee for each term, 6s., and 3s. 6d. for stationery.
Hours of attendance are from 9.30 to 3.30, in which time two hours altogether are allowed for recreation and dinner.
The School is very near the Gower-street Station of the Metropolitan Railway, and within a few minutes' walk of other railways.
Prospectuses and further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the College.
CHAS. C. ATKINSON, Secretary to the Council.
March 28, 1866.

ARUNDEL SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING THE KNOWLEDGE OF ART.
Entrance Donation, 1l. 1s.; Annual Subscription, 1l. 1s. All persons may now at once become Subscribers. New Subscribers will receive a set of Annual Publications in 1867.
Office of the Arundel Society, 24, Old Bond-street, W.
FRA BARTOLOMEO.—Lately published, by the Arundel Society, a Chromo-lithograph, from the fresco of the "Annunciation."—F. W. MAXNARD, Secretary.
24, Old Bond-street, W.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL.
THE SUMMER SESSION will commence on TUESDAY, May 1, when the Prizes will be distributed, and an Address will be delivered by Prof. Huxley, F.R.S., at 2.30 P.M.
For Prospectuses of the Course, and Terms, apply to the Lecturers and Medical Officers, or to
ERNEST HART, Dean of the School.

ROYAL SCHOOL OF MINES, Jermyn-street.—Professor TYNDALL, F.R.S., will commence a COURSE OF THIRTY-TWO LECTURES, on Magnetism, Electricity, Sound, Light, and Heat, on TUESDAY, the 1st of May, at three o'clock; and will repeat the same hour on every weekday but Saturday. Fee for the Course, 3s.
TRENHAM REEKS, Registrar.

ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY'S GARDENS, REGENT'S PARK.
EXHIBITIONS OF PLANTS, FLOWERS AND FRUIT, WEDNESDAYS, May 9, June 6, and July 4. Saturday next, April 28, is the last day for the 4s. Tickets and the Fellows' Privilege Tickets of 3s. for 5s. Tickets to be obtained at the Garden only.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.
THE GENERAL ANNUAL MEETING of the Society, for the Election of the President, Vice-Presidents, Council and Officers, for the ensuing year, and for other business, will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at the Society's House, 25, Martin's-place, Trafalgar-square. The Chair to be taken at 4 o'clock precisely.
W. S. W. VAUX, Hon. Sec.

ARTISTS' GENERAL BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.
Instituted 1814. Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1842.
Under the immediate Protection of Her Most Excellent Majesty THE QUEEN.
President—Sir FRANCIS GRANT, P.R.A.
The Fifty-first ANNIVERSARY FESTIVAL will take place in FREEMASONS' HALL, on SATURDAY, May 12.
A. H. LAYARD, Esq., M.P., in the Chair.
Tickets, including Wines, One Guinea each; to be had of the Stewards, and the Assistant-Secretary.
HENRY WYNHAM PHILLIPS, Hon. Sec.
FREDERICK W. MAXNARD, Assistant-Sec.
24, Old Bond-street, W.

PALÆONTOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.
THE EIGHTEENTH VOLUME, issued for the year 1864—containing the Echinodermata, 2d volume, 2d part (Liasic Ophtalmoidea), 6 plates; Dr. Wright: The Trilobites, 2d part, 11 plates; by Mr. W. S. Salters: The Belemnites, 2d part, 7 plates; by Prof. Phillips: The Pleistocene Mammalia, 1st part, Introduction, Fossils Specimens, 5 plates; by Messrs. W. Boyd Dawkins and W. A. Sanford; and Title-pages, Indexes, etc., to the Reptiles of the London Clay, Cretaceous and Wealden Formations, by Prof. Owen—is NOW READY.
The Annual Subscription is One Guinea. All the Back Volumes are in stock, and can be obtained, as or more, by Members, on application to the Honorary Secretary, the Rev. Thos. Wiltshire, M.A., F.G.S., Rectory, Broad-street-hill, London, E.C.

ROYAL LITERARY FUND.
THE SEVENTY-SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY DINNER will take place at WILLIS'S ROOMS, King-street, St. James's, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd of May.
The Right Hon. LORD HOUGHTON in the Chair.

First List of Stewards.

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Rev. Charles Kingsley, M.A.
Right Hon. the Lord Mayor.
Frederick Leighton, Esq. A.R.A.
Tickets, 2l. each, may be obtained from the Stewards, and from the Secretary, at the Chambers of the Corporation, 4, Adelphi-terrace, W.C.
OCTAVIAN BLEWITT, Secretary.

NATIONAL ART-TRAINING SCHOOLS.
Science and Art Department of the Committee of Council on Education, South Kensington.
A COURSE OF TWELVE LECTURES on the HUMAN FORM will be delivered by JOHN MARSHALL, Esq. F.R.S. F.R.C.S., Surgeon to University College Hospital, in the Class Lecture-Room of the School, during the Spring Session, 1866.
LECTURE I.—1st May. Introductory.
LECTURES II., III.—11th and 18th May. The Vertebrate Forms considered, and compared anatomically. Fishes, Batrachians, Reptiles, Birds and Mammalia, including Man.
LECTURES IV., V., VI.—25th May, 1st and 8th June. The Hard or Angular Elements of the Human Form—the Bones with the Joints.
LECTURES VII., VIII.—15th and 22nd June. The Soft or Round Elements of the Human Form—the Muscles, Skin, and Integumentary Structures.
LECTURE IX.—20th June. Demonstration of the Human Form and the Movements of the Joints.
LECTURE X.—27th July. The Proportions and Varieties of the Human Form—Influence of Sex, Age, Character, Family, Nation and Race.
LECTURE XI.—18th July. The Human Form as influenced by the Passions or Emotions—The Anatomy and Expression of the Face.
LECTURE XII.—20th July. The Human Form in Repose and in Action, as influenced by the Will, Disease, Sleep, and Death.
This Course will be delivered on Friday Afternoons, at 4 o'clock. Masters in training and registered Students of the Department are admitted free. The Public are admitted on payment of 6s. for the Course of Twelve Lectures, or 1s. each Lecture.
N.B.—This Course is such as may be attended by Female Students. The Lectures will be illustrated by Diagrams and Sketches. Students are recommended to provide themselves with note-books for pencil outlines and memoranda. Time will be allotted at the end of alternate Lectures for the examination of such note-books as are handed to the Lecturer.
By Order of the Committee of Council on Education.

HOSPITAL CARRIAGE FUND.
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Means.—By providing carriage ambulances and making such arrangements as may give the public every facility in using them.
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HURACE JEFFERSON, M.D.
Hospital Carriage Fund,
8, Great Winchester-street, Broad-street, E.C.

THE NATIONAL PORTRAIT EXHIBITION. South Kensington, was OPENED to the PUBLIC on the 16th of April. Admission on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays, 1s. each person; Tuesdays, 2s. 6d. Hours from 10 A.M. till 6 P.M. Season Tickets at 1l. each.

QUEKETT MICROSCOPICAL CLUB.
THE NEXT MONTHLY MEETING will be held, by permission of the Council, at UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, Gower-street, on FRIDAY, 27th instant, at Eight o'clock. Paper by Mr. SAMUEL HIGLEY on "The Duplication of Photography and the Magic Lantern to Microscopical Demonstrations."
WITHER M. B. WATKINS, Hon. Sec.
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CHARLES WILLMORE, Principal.

ART-UNION OF LONDON.—THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, receiving the Council's Report and to distribute the Amount subscribed for the purchase of Works of Art will be held, at the New Theatre Royal Adelphi, on TUESDAY, April 24th, at half-past 11 for 12 o'clock, by the kind permission of Benjamin Webster, Esq. The receipt for the current year will procure Admission for Members and Friends.
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No. 444, West Strand.
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GEMS.—For Sale, a bargain, the PONTA-GTOWSKI GEMS, 47c in number, in finest plaster, with Catalogue; very scarce. Also, the ELGIN MARBLES, in 48 slabs, 2 1/2 in. each.—Apply to X. Q., 31, Albion-street, Hanley, Staffordshire.

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THE NEXT TERM in MISS JOHNSTON'S SCHOOL, for Young Ladies, will commence May 1st. Experienced Teachers are engaged for every branch of Education; and Miss Johnston's object is to combine the best instruction with moderate expense. Daily Classes, from 9 A.M. till 5 P.M. Herr Jans's Classes for Choral Singing, &c., on Thursdays.—162, WESTMINSTER-CHURCH, W.

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The names of more than twenty Cambridge Wranglers, including that of a Senior Wrangler, of several first-class Oxford Men, and of many highly distinguished in the Civil and Military Examinations, are on the Honour List. The EASTER QUARTER commenced on the 6th of April.

MICROSCOPES and APPARATUS.—S. L. STRAKER (late with Mr. Pritchard), established upon his own account now above twelve years, in soliciting further patronage, begs to say that Repair, Alterations, or Addition to any Instrument and Optical Work, are in general executed with the greatest care, punctuality and despatch.—Achromatic Microscopes of all kinds.—No. 4 Mainman Achromatic and Compound Microscope, with single lenses and achromatic powers, in case, 2l. 12s. 6d.—The Tourist Companion, being a Compound Microscope of deep colour, Collecting Lenses, Equatorial Mount, Box, &c., and very effective Telescope, combined with Sun-Glass, &c., 2l. in case the size of a common box.

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GUY'S HOSPITAL.—The SUMMER SESSION commences on TUESDAY, May 1st.

Medical Officers.

Physicians—G. H. Barlow, M.D.; G. Owen Rees, M.D. F.R.S.; W. Bull, M.D.; Assistant Physicians—D. O. Habershon, M.D.; S. Wilks, M.D.; F. W. Pavy, M.D. F.R.S. Surgeons—Edward Cooper, Esq., John Hilton, Esq. F.R.S., John Birkett, Esq., Alfred Poland, Esq., Assistant Surgeons—Cooper Foster, Esq., Thomas Bryant, Esq., Arthur Durham, Esq., Obstetric Physician—Henry Oldham, M.D. Assistant Obstetric Physician—Braxton Hicks, M.D. F.R.S. Surgeon-Dentist—J. Salter, Esq. F.R.S. Surgeon of the Eye Infirmary—Alfred Poland, Esq. Assistant Surgeon of the Eye Infirmary—Charles Bader, Esq. Aural Surgeon—J. Hinton, Esq.

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Mr. Stocker, Apothecary to Guy's Hospital, will enter Students, and give any further information required.

Guy's Hospital, April 13, 1866.

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LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1866.

LITERATURE

The Early Races of Scotland, and their Monuments. By Lieut.-Col. Forbes Leslie. 2 vols. (Edinburgh, Edmonston & Douglas.)

THE monuments of the early races of Scotland consist of two classes, which may be distinguished as the megalithic and the sculptured; including, in the former, the supposed Druid altars and circles, and, in the latter, those unique pillar stones inscribed with emblematic devices, which the labours of the Spalding Club and Mr. Stuart's splendid volume, 'The Sculptured Stones of Scotland,' have made so generally known among archaeologists. To classify these objects, and deduce from them an ethnological distribution of the races by whom they have been erected, is the object of Col. Leslie's volumes. The work is one of importance, and gives us an opportunity of describing the present state of a very curious question.

Every one has seen the Druids' altar. There is scarcely a county in the United Kingdom in which some rude stone memorial of the kind does not exist; and in some of the remoter maritime regions they still abound in great numbers, and in all the varieties of form known as cromlechs, kistvaens, stone circles, giants' graves, &c. The western maritime division of the Continent of Europe presents vast aggregations of them in various localities; and they are found extending across the Mediterranean, and occupying a wide field in Africa. Recent exploration has traced them over Tartary, as far as the Chinese frontier, and into the centre of the peninsula of India. Iranian and Turanian, Caucasian and Semitic, Hamite and Allophyllian, Celtic and Gothic waves of population have swept over different portions of the area which they occupy; but there remains no distinct record of the erection of any monument of the class, except in the Old Testament. With a field of speculation so wide, it is not surprising that opinion, in seeking to account for their origin, should vary in its range from post-Roman times to a period before the dawn of history. One school of inquirers would assign a date as late as the tenth or eleventh century for some examples of the *dolmen*, the continental equivalent of our Druids' altar; and another—with what would appear to be, upon the whole, weightier reasons—would refer this entire class of monuments to a period preceding the Celtæ of Cæsar.

These latter say, and with great show of reason, you cannot affirm that any of the races to which you would ascribe these monuments, ever occupied, either simultaneously or by successive progresses, the area in which the monuments are found. It is true you find, for instance, in the African group, a coin of the fourth century in the chamber or kistvaen of such a structure; but, as in other ancient tombs, interment after interment has, probably, taken place in this particular sepulchre. It is true, on one of the Baltic group, Runic alphabetic characters have been found engraved on the upper surface of the covering stone, after the removal of the superincumbent cairn; and these characters are, at least, of a period clearly within the historic limit; but just as, in many instances, we see the stripping of the external tumulus disclose the core of a stone chamber, popularly called a Druids' altar, so it is possible that the original structure, designed at first as a place of worship or sacrifice, may afterwards have been converted into a place of sepulture; and, after receiving the alphabetic seal of a

comparatively modern period, may then have been hidden from the view of mankind through succeeding centuries by a sepulchral mound heaped over the original altar, now converted into a tomb. Such are the explanations suggested by those who feel their judgment coerced by the universality of these monuments, to conclude them of a period before the individualizing of mankind into its present ethnic societies; and, as we have said, their views—supported by the almost universal presence, in these monuments, of stone arms and implements, and these of a kind indicating the most barbarous rudeness and infancy of the arts of life, coupled with the absence of any object of metal, save in such questionable instances as above referred to—carry with them a great and persuasive power of argument, amounting nearly to demonstrative proof, that they were neither Druids, nor Phœnicians, nor Gauls, nor Celts who set them up, but a people who once existed all over Europe, Asia, and part of Africa, and whose usages had passed away before any history but that of the Hebrews began.

That a race of mankind existed, and used flint and stone weapons in all respects the same as those generally found in the chambers of these very monuments, at the period to which the high-age speculators would refer them, seems too firmly established to admit of reasonable question. But to bring the two ideas of such workmen and of such works together in the mind, is not an easy process. To conceive of a capacity for the necessary amount of organization and combined action existing among men in so savage a state is almost as difficult as to account for the astonishing exertion of physical power necessary for the upheaval of such masses, without an organization of labour. It would almost seem as if savage man, by continued muscular efforts, could acquire a strength gigantic in comparison with that of the man of civilization; for all the human remains disinterred from monuments of the class in question are, in bone and stature, no bigger than men of the present day. Either this must be the conclusion, or else the supporters of the high-age theory must suppose that united action and mechanical appliances coexisted with the use of a flint-flake for a knife and a sharpened stone for a chisel,—a thing difficult to imagine.

On the other hand, the low-age school of speculation puts Stonehenge within the fifth century of the Christian era, and brings down the use of the dolmen, or stone table, as a sepulchral monument, to a time when the capitals of columns had already begun to display the characteristic forms known in architecture as Early English. The deviation of the Roman road at Silbury Hill is to them an evidence that the road existed before the tumulus which it skirts had been erected; and with Silbury the associated avenues and circles of Avebury descend, in their judgment, into the post-Roman epoch. These conclusions, also, are hard to entertain. They derived, for a time, considerable support from the Irish researches of Dr. Petrie and the vigorous reasonings of the French historian Henri Martin. Dr. Petrie found, in Irish poems of the twelfth century, a distinct reference of the sepulchral tumuli of Brugh on the Boyne to historical personages, and amongst others of the cave, as it is called, of Achad Aldai, supposed to be the sepulchral chamber under the tumulus of New Grange, to a particular king of one of the early Irish dynasties. Taking this in conjunction with the sculptured objects in the analogous cave of Kyvick, in Sweden, supposed to represent metallic battle-axes, M. Martin has argued

very earnestly for the pertinence of this class of monuments to the bronze, if not to the iron, period. Dr. Petrie's Irish authorities, however, turn out, on examination, to be of little, if any, historic value; because, independently of a question as to whether Brugh were not on the opposite bank of the Boyne from New Grange, the poem he cites, in the same breath in which it ascribes the 'Bed of the Dagda' to the historic person called Eachaid Ollachair, assigns the next monument to a purely mythical character connected with the birth of the river Boyne itself. Again, although the objects in the cave of Kyvick have less the form of the hatchets of the stone period than those incised on the Breton monuments, it is very difficult, having regard to the elaborate works in stone and flint to be seen in Northern museums, to say that they necessarily represent objects of metal. In fact, stone hatchets as halberd-like in form as the Kyvick sculptures are found with the ordinary *rudera* of the stone period, both in Denmark, Scotland, and Ireland.

The existence of contemporaneous alphabetic writing on any monument of this class would, undoubtedly, furnish an argument to take it out of the prehistoric period; and alphabetic writing, as well in the form of oghams as of runes, does exist on dolmens and cromlechs, both in Denmark and in Ireland. But why conclude the writing contemporaneous? In the Danish instance the evidence is very persuasive indeed. The runes are alleged to have been found on the upper surface of the covering stone of a sepulchral chamber on the removal of the tumulus under which it may fairly be taken to have been buried since the time of the entombment. Unless this were the case of an original altar subsequently converted to sepulchral purposes, and signed with some memorial characters before being covered up in a newly-raised mound, it would be hard to evade a low-age conclusion. But, in the conflict of opinion, both schools have recourse to suppositions not inconsistent with such a change of the original purpose. These were originally sepulchral stone chambers, say the one set of speculators, which, being stripped of their cairns and tumuli, present the appearance of altars. They were originally altars, or at least sacred fanes, say the others, which have subsequently been appropriated to purposes of sepulture, and in that use have been covered up, as we find the grottoes of Gavrinis and New Grange at the present day; and, in support of this conjecture, they refer to the fact that the sculptured ornamentation of the stones composing these chambers and galleries is not confined to the now exposed surfaces, but exists on the sides and backs of those blocks, as if designed for external as well as internal decoration.

But we conceive no one can look at the section of either of the monuments referred to, and suppose it originally an uncovered structure; so that, if not built up from the debris of some still earlier erection, the waste of decoration arose rather from the desire to bestow labour in honour of the work than from expectation of the sculpture exciting anybody's admiration.

Again, is not the name of Druids' altar applied to those objects altogether a misnomer? We know nothing of Druids or Druidism which at all points to stone pillars, stone circles, or stone altars, as part of their worship. The earliest name by which Stonehenge is known, the Giant's Dance, indicates entire ignorance of its origin and uses. When the earliest life of St. Patrick—that called the Tripartite—was written, a stone circle on the plain of Moy

Sleacht was regarded as the petrified remains of the brazen Pagan idol, Crom, and his twelve subordinate gods. Adamnan, writing within the penumbra of Paganism, gives no hint of any connexion between Druidism and the megalithic system. Gildas—although, from his surname and from his observant denunciatory zeal, he may be supposed to have been acquainted with Pagan practices in the neighbourhood of Bath—takes no notice either of Stanton Drew, of Avebury, or of Stonehenge.†

In a word, nothing touching the megaliths of Western Europe is to be found in any early record, save the prohibition against offering worship to stones in the early Councils and one or two passages of doubtful application in the lives of early Scottish saints. If that practice prevailed in the sixth century (and, indeed, almost to our own times it has had a partial existence), it probably prevailed in a much greater degree in the days of Cæsar, of Tacitus, and of Strabo. Yet in their time, so unimportant was it as compared with the generally prevailing worship, that it seems to have been passed by without notice, while the Sylvan ceremonial of the Druids took the writers' attention and excited their liveliest observation.

It would be unfair to the low-age argument not to notice in this connexion the ingenious and erudite works of the late Algernon Herbert. He would have given a flat denial to the assertions in the last paragraph. He would have said,—“So far from there being no written record of these things, the whole body of Welsh literature is full of allusions to the very system in question,” and would have cited triads and distichs in abundance from Welsh bards in confirmation of his views. But, also, he would have admitted that everything he relies on is couched in ambiguous language and hidden under a veil of allegory, and that his translations, in all points where the theory is at all closely touched, are not in accordance with those of other scholars. At the same time, no one can deny the vast and various erudition and the admirable subtlety and ingenuity of the argument for a Post-Roman origin of most of these remains contained in Herbert's ‘Britannia after the Romans’ and ‘Cyclops Christians.’

Thus we have, in reference to the megaliths, a high-age and a low-age, a sepulchral and (if we may coin the word) a *delubral* school. In the midst of conclusions so various, every new fact is so much gained towards the reconciliation of opinion on the ultimate ground of truth which we shall certainly, some day, arrive at. It is because Col. Leslie's facts appear of importance, both in regard to the age and the objects of the megaliths, that we have at such length indicated the state of opinion at the time he brings forward his contribution to this interesting branch of knowledge.

His facts go to confirm the delubral character of, at least, the stone circle, and to show that sacrificial religious rites continue to be at this day performed in cromlechs of that character in India; and so tend to strengthen the conclusion that, however remotely connected, the megalith-builders have still representatives, if not kindred, among the existing races of mankind. The Dekhan is the region in the Indian peninsula where Col. Leslie has found these evidences. Col. Meadows Taylor and others had already described great groups of dolmens, stone avenues, and menhirs in the same district; but it seems to have been reserved for our author to make known, for the

first time, the actual use of groups of pillar stones by living, sacrificing worshippers. He describes and figures three groups: two of them stone circles; the third, an array of standing stones, adjoining some disused objects, which may be kistvaens or may be altars. He attests the fact of cocks and goats being sacrificed at these *delubra*, and states, from his own observation, that the worshippers daub each stone of the monument with a circular patch of red paint, having a black centre, giving the appearance of so many smearings with blood. Nothing can be more exciting to the eye of the archaeologist than the coloured plates in which these remarkable objects are brought forward. They are from drawings by himself. We have no reason to doubt their accuracy, and have only to object that the want of some object with which to measure their magnitude leaves the observer at first under the impression that they are of greater dimensions than they actually are. Some only of the stones of the circle are of any considerable size and fixed in the ground; the rest are small, and merely laid on the surface. The standing stones, which, with their array of blood-spots, call up a startling vision of Carnac as its avenues may at one time have appeared, are not more than from a couple of feet to five feet in height; but, however small their dimensions, there really can be no question of their character. One fact, however, detracts from the confidence with which the mind goes on to build its inferences. These practices we collect to be a resumption of usages which had for a time been discontinued. It appears to be some considerable time since Col. Leslie saw what he describes. Enough undoubtedly exists to excite the liveliest curiosity and stimulate to full and rigidly accurate investigation. Should it appear that traditional rites of sacrifice or worship are customarily performed within stone circles or at standing stones in India by a particular class of the population—and, indeed, it almost so appears—it is hard to put a limit to the discoveries, ethnical and philological, which may reasonably be expected to ensue. It is true, the detail of these facts occupies but a few pages of a large work; but the works are few which contain pages of so much value.

Another argument against the sepulchral character in all cases of the simple stone circle is afforded by a drawing, which also appears original, of a group of stone pillars circularly arranged at Sinhinney, in Aberdeenshire. The internal space is divided in concentric ridges and depressions, to all appearance part of the original design, and not reconcilable with the existence of a contained tumulus; but query,—are these long barrows circularly disposed?

Sixty plates illustrate Col. Leslie's volumes; of these a considerable number are from his own pencil; but, with the exception of those above referred to, and one capital panoramic view of the scene about Maeshow and the stones of Stennis, the objects are all already familiar to the eyes of archaeologists. About one half are reproductions from Stuart's ‘Sculptured Stones of Scotland,’ a work not generally accessible, and now brought within easy reach of the student and inquirer; for, with all our author's labour in re-adjusting the oft-turned vestiges of the Phœnician and Hindoo Pantheon, we think the problem of deciphering these sculptures must continue to exercise many other minds before it finds a likely solution. In the mean time, a word on the general characteristics of those symbols, which, sculptured on the Scottish monumental stones, have so long puzzled and hitherto, we apprehend, baffled British antiquarian curiosity.

A Z-shaped object with floriated ends appears,

in one class of these sculptures, traversing a figure composed of two circular disks connected by a band; in another it is seen traversing a serpent which undulates over the central line of the zigzag; in another it traverses a rectangular object, having contained circles similarly situated, in reference to the zigzag, with the circles in the first class; and in still another variety of these singular symbols, the traversing object consists of two arms or digits only, and the traversed object is a lunette or crescent-shaped figure, the whole being not inaptly represented by the image of a cocked hat and compasses. Associated with these, besides the usual Christian symbols, are various figures of compound animals, a dog-headed human figure, a bird-headed human figure, a centaur bearing a branch, and what seems a barbarous representation of a creature like an elephant.

In these Col. Leslie discovers we know not what figures and attributes of sun, moon, planetary influences, fire-worship, and the other attractive Wills of the Wisp which float about an antiquary's footsteps as soon as he leaves the firm ground of observation and comparison for the Serbonian territory of speculation. It is to little purpose to remind us of Astarte and Anubis and the snake Naga. The real question is, are these peculiar Scottish sculptures, or so many of them as may justify the rule *noscitur à sociis*, found on other monuments of an ascertained age? Now, in point of fact, you may see the dog-headed human figure, the eagle-headed human figure, the branch-bearing figure, and every imaginable composite animal, from the Chimæra to the Mermaid, on mediæval Christian monuments. Here is the proper field for inquiry; and, till it is fully explored—and as yet, indeed, it has not been explored at all—we cannot be said to have placed even the first stepping-stone of an argument which could legitimately lead us outside the Christian period.

William Wilberforce: His Friends and his Times. By John Campbell Colquhoun. (Longmans & Co.)

WHILE giving Mr. Colquhoun every praise for the spirit in which he has undertaken this work, we cannot say that we learn anything from it on the subject with which it professes to deal. The life of William Wilberforce has been told most fully by two of his sons, one of whom is, even now, preparing a condensed and more popular version of it; and there are few biographies of Wilberforce's contemporaries—few works dealing with his times—which do not give incidental glimpses of him or contribute towards filling in his portrait. Mr. Harford had a right to publish his *Reminiscences* under his own name, as so many of them had furnished valuable material for the original biography. But Mr. Colquhoun's additions to our knowledge are singularly few. Most of the facts he produces about Wilberforce are merely taken from the ‘Life’; and what is new generally concerns those of Wilberforce's friends who were not remarkable in any other capacity. A series of essays on the friends and times of Æneid, making use of the statements of the Æneid about its hero, but supplementing the statements of the Æneid by full information about Gyas and Cloanthus, would not be of much use to the readers of the Æneid. Perhaps it might be read by those who were not familiar with the Æneid; and in like manner Mr. Colquhoun's book may have a chance with those whose patience has not sufficed to carry them through the five volumes of the ‘Life of Wilberforce.’ But even to them we cannot commend the style in which this book is written. It sins by the abuse of antithesis to an extent

† A common error exists, in which our author participates, as to Nennius having made some mention of Stonehenge. This is not so. Henry of Huntingdon is the first writer who speaks of that monument.

reminding us of Lord Hervey. Its language is constantly tumid, and it exaggerates that attempt at the picturesque and that piling up of details which proceed from a mistaken study of Macaulay.

Yet we must not be taken to imply that Mr. Colquhoun has failed in grasping the character of Wilberforce or in laying bare the secret springs of his influence. As a collection of disjointed remarks on Wilberforce and his friends, derived chiefly from known books, and considered apart from their style, these chapters are not without value. They select the most distinctive utterances of their subject, and group them effectively. It has been considered an objection to the 'Life' that it is too full of religious meditation. One class of critics—of whom Mr. Croker is a type—urged that these meditations were private. Another class viewed them as unconscious hypocrisy. All men had, perhaps, some uneasy stirrings of feeling when they found so much true religion accompanied by so much self-abasement. Yet to some extent these objections answer themselves. It is true that the devotional outpourings were meant to be private; yet, without them, how much should we have known of the heart of their utterer? It is, no doubt, humbling to see religion joined with self-abasement; but, without that, is not religion apt to turn into Pharisaism? Had these religious musings been written down in cold blood, either for publication or private use, they might have seemed to verge on hypocrisy. But they were the unstudied confidences between a man and his Maker; and it is as such that they should be judged.

The most remarkable feature of Wilberforce's private meditations, and the one which has been left out of sight by those who censure them as unnatural, is that they never visit another person more severely than they visit their author,—never set up a higher standard for another than was observed by their author. So far from thanking himself that he was not as other men were, Wilberforce was always blaming himself that he was not as the best were. He was always ready to find excuses for others; he never admitted any excuse for himself. Mr. Colquhoun has not passed over that scene recorded by one of Wilberforce's neighbours when the 'Life of Byron' had just been published. Parts of the book were read to him, and his anxiety to find out anything in Byron's favour was particularly noticed. "There now!" he would exclaim, stopping short as he paced up and down the room, "surely there is good feeling there!" Instances such as this might be multiplied, and, when combined with the self-reproaches of the secret Diary, they clearly show that Leigh Hunt's flippant sentence about Wilberforce uniting a dread of the terrors of the next world—for others,—with a full enjoyment of the comforts of this world—for himself,—is exactly the reverse of the truth. Had his precepts been stern and his practice lax, the world would not have accepted the one or approved of the other. There have been many moralists of that type, and their influence has not endured. The world knows what to make of Tartuffes and Mawworms.

That Wilberforce enjoyed life, that he was gifted with a sunny temper, that he made himself and others happy, is the burden of Mr. Colquhoun's volume. We see him throughout as a mercurial being, as volatile as a butterfly or an April sunbeam. "He moved," as Bishop Jebb said, "with the look of an angel and the agility of a monkey." But we fail to see how this was inconsistent with his professions. He was always glad to allow others harmless amusement and to partake of it himself,—only he saw when amusement ceased to be harmless for

himself sooner than for others. Thus he blamed himself for waste of time and opportunities; he did not blame the others who had joined with him, though by implication the blame might seem to fall on them the more heavily. We who live in the present day have one simple means of testing his freedom from intolerance. There is no subject on which intolerance is more rampant than on the Sunday question, and it is to William Wilberforce and his friends that we owe our modern English Sunday. Before their time, says Mr. Colquhoun, "Sunday was treated as a day of pleasure by the most decorous persons. Ladies of the most correct life, like Mrs. Montagu, had their regular Sunday parties and Sunday concerts, to which Hannah More was invited. The Court had their Sunday drawing-room; the Speaker and the Cabinet on that day gave their public dinners." Yet if we take Wilberforce's own words we shall see that his view of the Sunday was as far removed from this extreme laxity as from extreme Sabbatarian rigour. Writing on the occasion of Lord Castlereagh's suicide, he says, "I must say that the occurrence of the same catastrophe both to Whitbread, Romilly and Londonderry has strongly enforced on my mind the unspeakable benefit of the institution of the Lord's Day—for I don't like to call it the Sabbath, and do not quite consider it in the light in which it is viewed by many religious men. I am persuaded that to withdraw the mind one day in seven from its ordinary trains of thought and passion, and to occupy it in contemplating subjects of a higher order, which by their magnitude make worldly interests sink into littleness, has the happiest effect on the intellectual and moral system. It gives us back on the Monday to the contemplation of our week-day business cooled and quieted, and it is to be hoped with resentments abated and prejudices softened."

One of the anecdotes told by Mr. Colquhoun which we have not met with before, shows us how the influence gained in private was publicly exerted:—

"In one of his last visits to Bath, the little dwarfish figure, twisted now into a strange conformation, was wending its way up one of the steep streets by which loaded carts bring coals to the inhabitants of Bath from the port on the Avon. Two rough carters were urging their feeble horses up one of the steepest of these streets, when one of the horses slipped and fell. The man to whom the cart belonged, a burly specimen of a savage race, infuriated by the stoppage, rained blows and kicks, mingled with hoarse curses, on the prostrate animal. Wilberforce, who was near, and who forgot everything in his sympathy, rushed forward, when the giant had raised his hand for a further blow, and interfered, pouring upon him at the same time a torrent of eloquent rebuke. The fellow, arrested in the very height of passion, and furious at the language used, stood with his face like a thundercloud, as if meditating to turn his stroke on the puny elf who appeared before him. At this moment his companion, who had recognized Wilberforce, stepped up to him and whispered his name. The word acted like a charm. In an instant the lowering face cleared, and from rage and sullen hatred the look passed at once into wondering reverence; as if, in the midst of his brutal passions and debasement, there was suddenly presented to him an object that awakened the better feelings of his nature, and drew forth his slumbering sympathies."

If we turn from this almost heroic picture to the following scene in the House of Commons, we have the simpler, more childlike side of Wilberforce's nature:—

"In truth, Wilberforce had so thorough a confidence in Henry Thornton's judgment, that there were few questions on which he did not seek his advice. It was a curious spectacle to watch the

two men within the House of Commons. The member for Southwark, tall and stately, sat listening attentively to the debate, weighing every word, and arriving at length, after a full hearing, at a clear decision. Wilberforce, eager, lively, restless, was writing notes on the debate; now dipping his pen in the ink, and sputtering it, as he handled it awkwardly, over Sir Thomas Baring's nankeens; then jumping up in distress, and dancing round his friend with ludicrous sympathy, so as to set the House in a roar; then seated again, he resumed his attention, followed the arguments, whispered into old Bankes's ear a witty rally, which convulsed him with laughter; then, attracted by some speaker on the ministerial bench, he nodded assent, and smiled, and moved his head and body in curious contortions; but when a speaker rose on the opposite side, he lifted up his eye-glass, watched him, and followed attentively his words, till, caught by some subtle sophism of Fox, or some clever statement of Lord Henry Petty, he began to feel doubtful and embarrassed. Musing over this, observing how much was to be said on both sides, he wavers and cannot make up his mind. Thus perturbed, he begins to ask himself how he should vote. Up goes the eye-glass; he scans the benches till he discovers Henry Thornton in his seat. Away he darts, all eagerness, nimble as a boy, but anxious and full of scruples, seats himself beside his friend, and pours out his doubts. He argues, gesticulates, and inquires, in an eloquent torrent of words and thoughts. The answer soon comes, short and clear; the case stated with a lawyer's astuteness, the arguments summed up with a judge's discernment, the judgment luminous as a sunbeam. Delighted and satisfied, Wilberforce returns to his seat, settled and at rest."

This sketch is lively and true, and leaves a favourable impression of Mr. Colquhoun's volume. In some of his other sketches he seems to us rather to have modelled his style on the 'Day with Fox' and the 'Day with Pitt,' by the late Mr. Maddy, which appeared in the early numbers of the *Press*, and were afterwards published in a book called 'Chiefs of Parties.' The imitation may be undesigned, but it is rather too strong, especially when the details of the picture are drawn from sources that are generally accessible. In the two passages we have quoted, Mr. Colquhoun relies on the memories of contemporary witnesses, and thus gives his book a greater value than that it derives from careful study of published matter and painstaking attempts at picturesque completeness.

Garibaldi at Home: Notes of a Visit to Caprera. By Sir Charles R. McGrigor, Bart. (Hurst & Blackett.)

A feat which is past mortal power has been all but accomplished here. Could General Garibaldi be made ridiculous, it would be by his association with these pages. We cannot imagine that our countrymen who selected their writer to convey the testimonial address which accompanied the yacht sent by English sympathizers to the hero of Caprera, could have contemplated the exhibition of such a chronicle as the one before us. A more diverting book is hardly to be conceived,—not forgetting the Rev. Mr. Dillon's account of the Lord Mayor's journey to Oxford. "Of a surety" (as *Dominic Sampson* said) the single-hearted Italian champion has fared ill at the hands of the English. The tragedy of his life was served up at Astley's, and here is a production, some of the beauties of which we must disclose!

Our author's errand was, no doubt, one of no common interest; neither did it begin as errands of less moment do. "I left London," says he, "on that day when a new ruler or mayor ascends the vacant city throne." Here follow two quotations; also contrasts and aphorisms. "The fumes of excess," we are assured, "are not so soon dispelled as the shades of

night." In a like pleasing and original style are we treated to the reflections engendered by a day in Paris, and to the refreshment derived from a cup of that beverage, "warm coffee," at Maçon; also thoughts concerning M. de Lamar-tine, such as that "the gale of popularity is, perhaps, more fickle and changeable than the wind." At a further stage of the journey, that much-abused old heroine, Dame Nature, comes in for her share: "How pure and valuable are her gifts, and how profuse she is of them!" Subsequently the Waldenses (who are, later, destined to furnish a good amount of padding to this volume) are brought forward—Coherence knows why!—Apropos of the scenery about St. Michel, here is another wondrous "concatenation," as the mother of Mr. John Parry's "Accomplished Young Lady" might style it:—

"In short, the absence of Art at St. Michel, and its vicinity to the palaces of Nature, as an English poet calls the Alps, made me, while resting there, think of the natural simplicity and greatness of that warrior in a good cause whom I had left England to visit. The term warrior may suggest the idea of terror; but Nature also, though profuse of her gifts, is not always smiling, and in her icy halls of the Alps, where she forms the avalanche, she may seem awful and terrible."

There is not a page which does not yield gems as noticeable as the above. At Asti, the excellent foaming wine and the effervescent brain of Alfieri are adroitly coupled. In the gorgeous Church of the Annunziata at Genoa, our author asked himself, "How would that learned and tasteful critic of several portions of Holy Writ, Mason Good, have liked the church?"—and so we go on. Arrived at Caprera, and received by General Garibaldi at dinner, a most mysterious effect is noted: "The *minestra*, or soup, was excellent, but on this occasion its ingredients of macaroni and parmesan largely increased my difficulty of talking Italian." A page or two later we read that "London, however, seems endowed with many of the essential elements of greatness." The value of the traits and reminiscences devoted to General Garibaldi may be judged of from the above samples. He asked the English Baronet to accompany him on a cruise, and treated his guest "to a dinner *au naturel* in the Gulf of Congianus," to which repast "both the greatness of man and the grandeur of Nature helped to give interest." Eight mortal pages are devoted to a parallel betwixt Tasso and Milton. Then there is a long account of how the author succeeded in "catching a Sard," not a sardine, but a Sardinian. This might have proved a ticklish piece of business, seeing that the amount of murders *per annum* in the island is "computed at 3,000." Something follows concerning the "lentisk" by one who is "neither a botanist nor a traveller." The Baronet also "spoke to Garibaldi both about Mazzini and the mango," "differed with him on the question of Popery," and, after a sojourn of eleven days at Caprera, left the island.

Fifty pages follow, filled with biographical scraps, records of adventure, a long story about General Garibaldi's wound, &c.; and very nearly an entire third of the book is occupied with the persecuted Waldenses, and the peculiar doctrines of the sect. The reader who is in quest of a certain sort of amusement may be fearlessly recommended to try it.

Two Months on the Tobique, New Brunswick: an Emigrant's Journal, 1851. (Smith, Elder & Co.)

The genius of Defoe's most famous romance influences the reader of this remarkable little book, which presents us with the daily life of an educated and high-spirited Englishman,

whilst, for two months, in the year 1851, he dwelt in an unexplored part of New Brunswick, on the Tobique, exposed to the sharpest severity of a rigorous climate, and experiencing an isolation from human society almost as complete as the solitude of Robinson Crusoe in the deserted island. The writer's wanderings have already taken him to the undiscovered country from which no traveller returns; and we are indebted to one who cherished him with the affection which many natures deserve for the brief record of his two months' residence in a wigwam in the heart of a trackless forest, from the middle of October to the middle of December, by which later time the Tobique had become "so completely frozen over as to make for him a road back to the settled part of the country." The cheeriness and courageous joviality with which the adventurer endured, or rather let us say enjoyed, the disadvantages of his situation, illustrate one of the finest qualities of the typical Englishman,—that invincible elasticity of temper which rises against every weight of depression, and enables its possessor to be, like Mark Tapley, jolly under the gloomiest circumstances. Of course the day-book of such a recluse is open to a charge of monotony; but this sameness of experience, in which, by the way, the sympathetic reader finds much of his enjoyment, is agreeably relieved by excellent descriptions of natural phenomena, and by the unstudied art of the entries, which give a pathetic but in no respect undue importance to events which, happening to any one within the *cordon* of civilized existence, would be very trivial occurrences. When the settler breaks the handle of the axe with which he fells the wood for his fire, he writes in his note-book, "I laid a big bird's-eye maple low to-day with much toil and trouble, as he chose to fall against a big brother of his, and to tear him from his embrace cost me much extra labour. And, to crown the matter, he was so tough, that after the first three logs I had to abandon him, as the fourth defied all my efforts to split it with the axe, the handle of which, to complete a bad morning's work, I smashed in the endeavour. Then I had to burn out the part left in the eye, pouring water continually on the steel part, lest it should lose its temper, all of which lost me much time, and so vexed me that, after cutting up a smaller tree, I decided to leave off, and as to-morrow was Sunday, to rest from my labours, and take a walk to see what the country round me is like." About a month later, he meets with a still worse accident, for the axe itself breaks in two pieces, whereupon the lonely Englishman observes in his journal,—"The breaking of an axe is a small matter to him who has but to go to the next blacksmith's shop to repair it; but the blacksmith builds no shop in the wilderness; and when to-day the axe on which I had depended for my very life in a New Brunswick winter divided into two halves in the hard carcase of a sturdy maple, I could hardly comprehend my disaster. I gazed on the broken tool, broken beyond remedy; I cried 'Now God have mercy on me!' . . . Of the welding where the steel meets the iron, scarce an inch had united, the rest was utterly disjointed; the only wonder was that it had held so long. When I had abused such infamous workmanship sufficiently, I began to look the whole thing fairly in the face." Occasionally the diarist speaks in the following fashion of the Nature that encompasses him: "Sunday, 7th.—How can we speak of the 'lifeless' forest, when its ever-varying voices proclaim all its troubles and its fears; in the gentle breeze it utters in low-murmuring sighs its foreboding of the coming storm; and when the storm rages with harsh clangour, in groanings and writhings of its

mighty limbs it upbraids the merciless blast as it rushes fiercely by; and again, in such a night as the last, even in its hopeless endurance of the overwhelming frost, it finds a voice for its sufferings, tree answering to tree in cracks and the snapping of their tough ribs, as though a whole regiment of sharpshooters were skirmishing in the woods." Readers who wish to make themselves familiar with the scenery and natural characteristics of New Brunswick, without visiting the cold, but not unalluring plains watered by the Tobique, should give this diary a perusal.

The Confederation of British North America. By E. C. Bolton and H. H. Webber, Royal Artillery. With Maps. (Chapman & Hall.)

The unanimity with which Nova Scotia, Prince Edward's Island, and New Brunswick express their disapprobation of the Quebec scheme for a British-American Confederation, besides causing genuine astonishment and perplexity on this side the Atlantic, has drawn upon those dependencies many angry charges of selfishness, jealousy, and factious intemperance. To these criticisms the writers of this very entertaining little volume reply with some humour, much good sense, and perfect temper; and though they may not overcome all opposition, their statement of the case is so intelligent and effective that it cannot fail to influence English opinion, notwithstanding their hasty and already falsified assumption that the Newfoundlanders were determined not to throw in their lot with the fortunes of Canada.

To arrange other people's affairs would be no less easy than pleasant if other people would surrender their rights of private judgment, and accept with grateful docility the arrangements made for them by superior wisdom; but, unfortunately, those who delight to give counsel seldom encounter persons whose natural modesty inclines them to take advice, as children take medicine, without inquiry, and in blind faith that it will do them good. Colonists, no less than the ten-pounders of English boroughs, are apt to have their own opinions upon public questions; and when their opinions clash with those of Downing Street, they sometimes display considerable stubbornness in maintaining their own ground and considerable shrewdness in exposing the misapprehensions and inconsistencies of their remote teachers. In fairness to the mother-country, it must be admitted that she never advises her young States save with sincere solicitude for their welfare. But good parents often give injudicious counsel to their children, because they either do not see or cannot comprehend all the circumstances and difficulties under which the young people are acting; and in like manner it often happens that England sends to one of her remote dependencies a present of a new pair of boots, which, notwithstanding the goodness of their leather and workmanship, cause more pain than satisfaction, through having been made by a craftsman who had no sympathetic knowledge of the tender points of the feet for which they were intended. Of course, when the maker hears his boots condemned as absurd "misfits," he is not slow to retort upon the hideous malformations and morbid sensitiveness of colonial feet; but since his indignation can alter neither the shape of the boots nor the form of the feet, the boots are thrown aside contemptuously, and the young colony continues to wear its old slippers. Such is the fate of the scheme for confederation which England recommended to her American children, as a means whereby they might render themselves a formidable neighbour to the United States, and, either as a portion of the British

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Empire or as an independent nation, might hold their own against the American republic. From an English point of view, and also from the Canadian stand-point, the proposal was plausible and full of promise; but it has, at least for the present, fallen to the ground, because three of the minor British dependencies—whose consent to the arrangement was too generally taken as a matter of course—regard it as a project from which they could derive no advantage and might suffer much injury. Of course, they argue the question solely with regard to their own interests; and it would be ridiculous to blame them for declining to consider it in any other spirit. Enlightened selfishness is the first duty and true policy of States, whether they be nations or dependencies; and so long as Nova Scotia can persuade herself that confederation with Canada would be hurtful to her, she would act neither wisely nor virtuously in forming such an alliance. Self-sacrifice is a noble Christian virtue in individuals, but under existing circumstances it would be a sin in governments. We may also add, that it is the only political sin of which no human government is likely to be guilty. Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward's Island say, "We should like a confederation of ourselves, for it would strengthen us; but to throw in our fortunes with Canada we must decline, for to do so would weaken us." And common sense in this country cannot contradict them. No one can compare the financial, moral and geographical conditions of Canada and Nova Scotia without seeing that the union of the two countries would be an unequal union. Like Newfoundland, Prince Edward's Island and New Brunswick, Nova Scotia is naturally defensible; Canada, on the other hand, is so placed with regard to the American republic that, in case of war between England and the United States, its frontiers could not be protected against the armies of Washington for a single day. By expending vast sums on fortifying Toronto, Montreal, or Quebec, we could certainly make a good fight at each of those cities, and might, perhaps, preserve them from capture for many months, if we were enthusiastically supported by the colonists; but no military commander could hope to maintain communication between the beleaguered cities during the course of the struggle. Moreover, in case of such a war, how would confederation be of any real service to Canada? The Lower Provinces, aided by the mother-country, could defend themselves; but they could not furnish men for the defence of the indefensible Canadas. Consequently, at the moment of trial, confederation would fail to achieve the one object for which it is recommended. "The inhabitants of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward's Island," say the writers, "may with reason think twice before sanctioning the removal of their Government and Legislature to a country which, as many English writers have demonstrated, is totally incapable of self-defence. They are justified in saying, We would rather remain small but secure, than become part and parcel of a Confederation, whose largest portion must be noted for its insecurity. . . . It may be selfish of these provinces to value the security afforded by their geographical position. It might be nobler, were there any cause for doing so, to throw in their lot with their Canadian cousins. As there is no necessity for this, however, since 3,000,000 Canadians would not be materially strengthened by an additional population of 600,000 men and a largely increased frontier, the selfishness of the Lower Provinces is by no means clearly proved."

So, also, the majority of the people of the Lower Provinces maintain that, whilst the

Confederation would weaken them in war, it would burden them with expense in times of peace. Moreover, whilst the writers claim credit to the Lower Provinces, and especially to Nova Scotia, for sincere loyalty, they are of opinion that loyalty to the mother-country is neither a profound nor a universal sentiment in Canada,—that the Canadians are yearly more disposed to favour proposals for annexation with the United States,—and that the time is not far distant when the Canadas will pull down the "old flag" and will run up the "Stars and Stripes." How far these views are just, it is difficult to say. Of course, the Canadians are not so foolish as to make loud professions of disloyalty to England, who garrisons their towns without payment, spends money on their defences, and lends them thousands upon thousands for public undertakings. Between England on the one hand, and the United States on the other, Canada resembles a coquette between two lovers,—an old, doting admirer, who gives her everything for the sake of keeping her love, and a younger suitor who is ready to give her much, if she will but gratify his vanity by accepting his hand. She has two strings to her bow, and knows her power. Perhaps she contrives to persuade herself that she is at heart true to her old love; but when his liberality and patience shall be exhausted, there is too much reason to fear that she will deem herself morally bound not to disappoint the reasonable expectations of her youthful cavalier. Anyhow, the calmness with which the Canadians look forward to separation from the parent land is fairly described by the writers of this book, when they observe, "The Queen's birthday festivities concluded, and the gay flags and banners safely stowed away, Canadians calmly and amicably discuss the advantages or disadvantages of annexation to a foreign power." Where there exists no inclination to overstate the chances in favour of Canadian secession, it must, at least, be conceded that the Canadas are more disposed than the other dependencies to annexation with the States; and it follows that, however beneficial it might prove for the colonies themselves, the confederation, which would enable Canadian politicians to carry Nova Scotia into the republican union, would be an arrangement unfavourable to England.

Besides discussing the various questions raised by the Quebec scheme, the authors of this volume give some suggestive illustrations of the violence and personality of political contention in British America; and their account of the general morality of their favourite colony, Nova Scotia, indicates that rowdiness and crime abound in Halifax no less than in New York. "The general administration of the law," they say, "is lax and unsatisfactory. Infanticide is common; but little or no trouble is taken to check it. A paragraph, or it may be a single line, appears in the local papers, stating that the mangled body of an infant has been discovered somewhere: there the matter ends, nobody seeming to care whether the murderess has or has not been discovered. Incendiarism is carried on in Halifax to an extent unknown in European cities; but the incendiary is rarely, if ever, detected. Even homicide too frequently remains unpunished." Speaking of the Nova Scotia press, the writers say, "Almost every politician of note has under his control a newspaper, in the columns of which he airs his opinions concerning the chiefs of the opposing party;" and amongst their examples of the abusive tone of the colonial journalists, Messrs. Bolton and Webber give the following passage from the *Halifax Reporter*:—

"Let this libeller of the honoured medical fraternity of Halifax—this filthy excrement on our

journalism—this pauper sheet, unable to maintain any but a precarious existence—this setting luminary, which has been quoted all over the American Union in order to throw discredit on the fair fame of our city—we say, let the half-starved creature who sits in the editorial chair of the ragging, while the chief pauper is abroad hat in hand, contradict the above falsehood, else the writer of it will unmolested enjoy his well-earned reputation: that of a gross and unmitigated slanderer."

From the study of the Halifax journals, the sensitive reader may soon learn the full meaning of the words "colonial manners," as they are used by the well-bred residents of our colonies.

NEW NOVELS.

Beyond the Church. 3 vols. (Hurst & Blackett.)

'Beyond the Church' is thrown into the form of a three-volume novel, and it is extremely interesting; but it must not be classed with the ephemeral works of fiction which come and go with scarcely a gleam of light to tell of their passage through the circulating library. 'Beyond the Church' is a work that merits careful and thoughtful reading; it will amply repay the same in the mere current entertainment of a well-written book full of amusing and spirited sketches of life and character, but far more in the vigorous and thoughtful insight which it gives into the problems of religious thought and belief which are occupying the world at the present moment. Written by one who gives evidence of having lived amongst all the social varieties of young men of the day, it is genial in tone, generous in feeling, and reverent in its spirit. The chief aim of the book is to set forth what is the true life to be striven after by earnest men and women amid all the present clamour of tongues and strife of doctrines,—the good work that may be done by those who remain within the forms of the Church,—and the true religion that exists beyond the Church, which has not yet been reduced to an articulate form of doctrinal utterance. The characters are not portraits or personal sketches, but they are vigorous types of men possessing real, life-like human qualities, and shewing the inward thoughts and feelings that shape their outward conduct. Most of the modern modes of thought and belief find here their expression, and all the characteristics are drawn with a delicate but masterly hand. The author perfectly knows what he is talking about; his characters are real men and women, and speak and act as such; their various relations towards each other of love, friendship, or dislike colour the incidents of their respective lives and act upon each other, as the people we meet and live with colour the intercourse of real life.

As a mere tale, 'Beyond the Church' has slight claim to be considered; but the interest excited is far stronger than that of a complicated plot or an exciting concatenation of incidents. It is a book to be read and returned to more than once. The three young men at Oxford are all excellent sketches in their respective ways. Edgar Purcell, the good young High Churchman, given over to his faith in his tutor and spiritual director, Mr. Marbecke, who, with all his narrow and ungenial nature, his High Church pretensions and his absurd saints, is redeemed from contempt by his desire to do right and his firm belief and conscientiousness. There is a lively description of the escape of his pet pupil and disciple, Edgar, from dreams of founding a monastery and becoming "the first monk of the English Church since that unfortunate Reformation" into a natural, healthy attachment to a charming young woman, and becoming, instead of a "first monk," a happy husband and an excellent parish clergyman. Maxwell represents the ele-

ment of high class clergymen of the Church; the type of the clergyman most needed in the present day,—a man who believes, and who is yet capable of understanding and reconciling those whose opinions differ from his own. In him is shown that the true province of a priest is not to deny or denounce, but to reconcile all who have a really religious heart into the broad ground where they may agree,—the power to discern the agreements rather than the distinctions and contradictions. John Fordyce, the hero, is a charming character; his early recklessness, not so much vice as the extravagance of animal life and spirits, brought suddenly to a check by a terrible shock, entailing on him a wholesome, life-long regret—not a principle of self-consuming remorse but of amendment, prompting him to redeem the past by newness of life and a change that pervades every action without making him less manly or less charming. Cyril Ponsonby, the calm, self-indulgent philosopher, is amusing until his selfishness hardens into profligacy and his indifference into hypocrisy. There is no elaborate exposition of any moral, but every character bears its own natural fruit and every action its own natural consequence. With keen insight and much knowledge of the world, there is nothing cynical or hard; even Mr. Henry Burton and his sisters, the social picaroons of Oxford, are touched with a redeeming kindness of spirit. The female characters are slightly sketched, but they are true to their type, clever and characteristic; they go for a good deal in the lives of all the men, and the beneficent influence of good and high-minded women is recognized as the crowning grace and goodness. We conclude with an extract, which will give a glimpse of what the author aims at teaching; it is Maxwell who speaks:—"Still, though conscience alone is the highest guide of life, and the spiritual communion of the heart of man with his Maker the highest religious act, man is so constituted that he requires some system and order for the external expression of his religion. Hence what we call churches, which after all are but human efforts to crystallize and preserve certain doctrines contained in and held by the whole universal body, or Catholic Church, as we understand it. With the necessity of a human element come also the attendant dangers, prejudice, obstinacy, and mere ceremonialism. Like men regarding nature through variously-coloured glasses, each set of men, each national Church, gives its own colouring to the broad doctrines of Christianity, and hence we get sectional teaching. . . . Still as for all this, just as a precious jewel is safest in a casket, however poor and humble that casket may be, so the precious truths which Christ came to teach are enshrined even among the manifold errors and corruptions of human systems. And for this reason those incongruities in the Church of England which distress you affect me not at all; I am content to embrace and stand by all that is broad and noble in her. I think that, on the whole, she reflects faithfully the mind of England, and as such I respect her."

The Church and State Coach, and the Disaffected Van: a Tale of Serious Sport. By George. 2 vols. (Newby.)

THE gravity and the playfulness of this "tale of serious sport" have so completely neutralized each other, that no critical palate will discover in the entire book anything that is serious or anything that is sportive. As a prelude to his story, the author has put forth a page on which appear the following words:—"Preface, None. In lieu thereof, and as a key to the whole work, three mottoes, as follows: Serious Motto, 'Initium Sapientie Timor.' Sportive Motto,

'Mind your I.' General and Seriously Sportive Motto, 'Are we all right, coachman?'" Prepared by this prefatory matter for an exhibition of mental feebleness, we were not surprised to find the novel one of those works which, in their passage from the publisher to the butter-merchant, find no readers save the few professional critics who, in the discharge of a painful duty, are required to ascertain the nature of their contents. Of its kind of literature, 'The Church and State Coach' is an extremely disagreeable specimen. So far as the writer can be credited with purpose of any sort, he stands convicted of attempting to throw contempt on religious men and subjects; and so far as we can discover the meaning of his words, he seems to be inspired with equal animosity towards High Churchmen and Nonconformists. Of his literary style, the following single sentence may be taken as an example:—"Whether the Granton cup of Church and State felicity, filled to overflowing on this eventful day, had been too much for the poor old Dean, into whose side, and on to whose toes, by the by, grim Death and his aforesaid and no less grim playmates had of late given sundry nudges and raps in the shape of warnings of gout, liver complaint, and other Church and State corporal infirmities; or whether babe Gregory, like a new tooth in the Church and State jaw, had the effect of all new teeth in ordinary jaws, that of forcing an old tooth to drop out, and make way for its successor; or whether again three eldest sons of the Granton family, all co-existing, would have shed too dazzling a lustre over the Church and State firmament, put on too much Church and State steam for the safety-valve even of the Church and State engine to bear with impunity, we know not; but certain it is, that one of these probable causes in the moral, providential or compensation system order, joined, perhaps to some physical effects, whether in the long run, of Church and State eating, drinking, sleeping, and *otium cum dignitate*, or proximate in this last grand Church and State christening feast, or its crowning bowl and speech; certain it is, that within a few days afterwards the Dean was made, if made may be taken as synonymous with 'done for' in the shape of a fatal and final stomachic twinge of grim Death's usual Church and State weapon, or, to keep up the comparison, tweezers, the gout;—and in due course of time, allowing necessarily for grave and deliberate Church and State delay, Cousin Tom's remark to Uncle Dick was verified to the letter, in the 'making' of a new Dean of Winchester, the old one being shelved figuratively and literally amongst the piled-up tiers of other old Deans in the vaults of the old cathedral,—and having duly and reverentially, and so far as Granton Church and State family is concerned, condolently 'put out' this Church and State 'burning and shining light' (we hope not *now* the former, whatever Dr. Uppenattem may have said), we will also 'put out,' or in other words, close and terminate this Church and State chapter, leaving Church and State and Grantons to doze, slumber, and snore for awhile." Not without a good object has this sentence been transcribed. Illustrating the quality of hundreds of volumes against which we yearly warn the public by brief notices, it also illustrates the average foolishness of those writers who whine and whimper about the injustice of criticism which tells them unpleasant truth. In justice to Mr. George, however, let us admit the goodness of the advice given at the opening of his sixth chapter, thus:—"If there should be any ill-conditioned cantankerous persons who, having begun to read this work, and, arriving at the end of our last chapter, should feel inclined to

exclaim, 'Why, this is not at all like our usual novel reading; there is no conversation, no incident, no intrigue, no hero, no heroine!' we should recommend, nay, entreat them, if they have purchased the book to throw it behind the fire, or otherwise get rid of it; or, if they have hired it at some circulating library, to send it back immediately, with an ignominiously critical 'fudge' or 'trash,' in black pencil-mark, at the end or beginning." Mr. George may rest assured that his directions will be followed.

The Whole Works of Roger Ascham, now first Collected and Revised. With a Life of the Author. By the Rev. Dr. Giles. 4 vols. (J. R. Smith.)

THREE centuries and a half have passed away since a son was born, in a Yorkshire village, to the worthy house-steward of Lord Scroop, from one of the lords of whose line the boy seems to have received the Christian name of Roger. Not quite three centuries have elapsed since that Roger, whom we know as Roger Ascham, died, older in constitution than in years. It seems to take something from the dignity of the closing scene that the sleepless Roger was rocked in a cradle, in order to obtain for him that slumber, from which, however, when he once fell into it, he never again awoke; nevertheless, his last hours were not wanting in dignity, decency and devotion.

Between those two periods ran a life which has always been of interest to all lovers of English literature. Roger loved such literature better than that of any other time or country; but therewith he had a true scholar's knowledge of the history, philosophy and languages of other periods and other nations. Cambridge may well be proud of the student who was a tutor by the time he was of age; who had, moreover, the courage to talk boldly touching the Pope when there was peril in the boldness, and wit and discretion enough to escape the consequent danger, when it most imminently threatened him.

Those were days when university professors were not precisely "men and brethren." The members of different parties hated each other with the intensity peculiar to the *odium theologium*,—an intensity which is still as vigorous and often as active as ever. Roger Ascham never neglected, in a not reprehensible way, his own interests; but his life was not one to be carpied at, since the worst that his enemies could say of him in hate, and his friends out of their love, was, that he wasted his time and injured his health at the butts, where he practised with bow and arrow for two reasons, that such practice was manly and English, and that his sedentary pursuits rendered such exercise healthful to him. Later, it was said of him that he was a great cock-master. Roger could draw illustrations from such remarks. "I have been," he says in his 'Schoolmaster,' "a looker-on in the cock-pit of learning, these many years; and one cock only have I known." Indeed, Ascham was never at a loss for an illustration. When he had less appetite for the Lenten fare of fish than for succulent meat, and he made petition for the necessary dispensation, he pointed out that the Egyptian priests were prohibited from fish diet at all times, lest by use thereof the fire and power of their intellects should be extinguished. He then suggests that it was a folly on our parts to reject an observance of the only wise fashion the Egyptians had bequeathed to posterity. The folly was, in his eyes, all the greater, as the prohibition, he boldly remarked, had been decreed "by such as were either unlearned themselves, or superstitious men, whereby the best wits received so great prejudice and damage."

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Ascham wrote his 'Toxophilus' in order to persuade Englishmen to stick to the use of the bow and arrows. It is written with such vigour as to induce a belief, according to his theory of diet, that no such lean and chilling diet as fish disturbed his digestion or diminished his wit while engaged in its composition. Such a book was well calculated to please King Henry, with a view to whose especial favour it was (not unsuccessfully) written. It omits nothing in the history, uses, nature, handling, making, repairing, and objects of archery. The treatise is full of the quaintest matter on these subjects, which will be read with curiosity. To modern readers, however, the most acceptable portions of this volume will be those which afford lively pictures of archery-grounds, and the habits, manners, ability, awkwardness, affectations, fopperies, and so forth, of those who practised at the butts. There is nothing in Pepsy more graphic than these admirable sketches of character, done in racy English, and introducing us to localities and customs new to very many of those who take up the book for the first time.

The reputation which Ascham acquired by this work doubtless helped him to his tutorship of Elizabeth. We are all familiar with the tutor's praises of his pupil's accomplishments as a ripe scholar, for which he neither claimed nor merited the sole praise. Equally well known is his account of an equally learned lady, Jane Grey; and from his letters we obtain glimpses into houses where he taught or visited, and we mark the acquirements of More's daughters, and look with a feeling of pleasure at lessons going on in the well-kept mansion of the Duchess of Suffolk.

We obtain altogether a different view of Ascham when he repairs to Germany, a member of the embassy sent by Edward the Sixth to Charles the Fifth. Were it only to compare the system of travelling now with that in fashion in Ascham's days, and particularly of travelling by way of the Rhine, this portion of Ascham's epistolary works will well repay perusal. His 'Report on Germany,' and his letters, Latin and English, are of the greatest interest. They touch pleasantly on all things that came in the writer's way; all things, indeed, save one. Ascham *must* have seen many a noble work of pictorial art as he journeyed onward or tarried in the churches and palaces of Germany; but we cannot remember a single occasion on which he refers to matters which, we suppose, appeared trifling to him, but which are of such great interest and abiding pleasure to us, whether as regards sight or memory.

Perhaps the most important portion of Ascham's works is his narrative of German affairs, particularly as regards the abdication of Charles the Fifth. Whether regarded in an historical, a political, or a philosophical view, this work will always reflect the greatest honour on the writer. While England required a Latin secretary to the sovereign, the country never had one more ready, efficient, or elegant, than Ascham. This "son of an upper servant" held the office under our last Edward and under Mary and Elizabeth. If there were a better Latinist than Roger it was Cardinal Pole; but Pole could hardly have thought so, since he employed Ascham to put into Latin the English speech which Pole had addressed to the Parliament when he reconciled the kingdom with Rome. Ascham was not only a fluent but an elegant writer. His calligraphy brought him more profit than his court posts; and his political services did not bring him in so much profit as that he derived from giving lessons in writing to the young nobility. His secretaryship to kings and queens brought

him a score of pounds per annum. He could hardly have got less for the writing-lessons he gave to Henry and Charles Brandon, those young brothers, successive Dukes of Suffolk, both of whom died, in their bright youth, of that "sweating sickness" which was once so fatal to all ranks of English life.

Johnson, referring to Ascham's alleged dicing, cock-fighting and want of economy, justly observes that, however Roger might fail on those points, "it were indecent to treat with wanton levity the memory of a man who shared his frailties with all, but to whose learning or virtues few can attain, and by whose excellencies many may be improved, while himself only suffered by his faults." His 'Schoolmaster,' published after his death, will be read for the sake of some of its views with respect to courses of study, which have not been generally adopted. Consumption, the English disease, finally sent him to a grave in St. Sepulchre's, A.D. 1568. The ground in the old church, of which the Great Fire spared little save the present porch and tower, was considered so sacred that seventeen years after Roger Ascham's burial an attempt was made to inter one Amfield there, who had been hanged for circulating "lewd, seditious, and traitorous books." The parishioners, so the Recorder wrote to Burleigh, "would not suffer a traitor's corpse to be laid in the earth where their parents, wives, children, kindred, masters, and old neighbours did rest; and so his carcass was returned to the burial-ground near Tyburn; and there I leave it." After the new church was built and the old churchyard was enlarged the parishioners had fewer scruples, or a larger measure of charity. The murderess, Sarah Malcolm, who would have been forgotten but for Hogarth, was laid to her rest near the dust of worthier people; among others of this good Roger, whose works have been ably edited by Dr. Giles; of stout Capt. Smith, famed author of the 'History of Virginia,' and of clever and gallant Peake, the engraver, known in art as the master of Faithorne, and in the stirring history of this country as Sir Robert Peake, Governor of Basing House for the King. Roger Ascham loved variety of company when living, and that variety extends to the silent companionship found in old St. Sepulchre's.

The Life and Writings of Juan de Valdés, otherwise Valdesse, Spanish Reformer in the Sixteenth Century. By Benjamin B. Wiffen. With a Translation of the Italian of his 'Hundred and Ten Considerations,' by John T. Betts. (Quaritch.)

AMONG the "great men who lived before Agamemnon," — the Reformers who came long before the Reformation, — Juan de Valdés enjoys a conspicuous place. We have known him by a mutilated name, and have not known, except by hearsay, much of his works and of his character. Except for a certain lack of success in Spain, he deserves to be as well remembered as Luther or Calvin. He did all for his country and Christianity that they could have done under the same circumstances, and for this, and the great and permanent good he aimed to accomplish, he merits all the honour that can be awarded to the benefactors of mankind.

Valdés was one of those who dared to think freely, according to the most blessed of God's gifts, his reason, when half the world were thinking wrongly, and in despite of reason. He reaped the reward that is reaped by all earnest men whose earnestness vexes the indifferent and troubles those who dare not remain indifferent. His free thinking, or the freedom with

which he first thought, then wrote, spoke and otherwise acted in a contrary sense to the misleaders of the world, was branded as atheism; and exile was the guerdon of the pious and enlightened Spaniard who defended Christianity, and who, himself the pupil of one Peter Martyr, became the master of a second. The Martyr whom Cranmer invited to Oxford, and who expounded Scripture there in the reign of Edward the Sixth, till Mary's accession drove him to Zurich, where he was the host of Jewel, was the pupil of Juan de Valdés.

Valdés was attached first to the person of Pope Adrian the Sixth, and subsequently to the Spanish Court as a gentleman in the Emperor's train. Thus he was in close contact, successively, with Church and State, and he discerned with sure eye the errors in both; but it was chiefly as a reformer of the first, and as one who laboured to improve Spain, that De Valdés belongs to honourable fame. His assertion that "Man has no jewel to compare with that of a sound judgment," shows something of his quality; and the Sunday meetings — "Sabbaths of studious Christians," as Mr. Wiffen calls them, which he held during four or five years, — of men whose judgments were sound and intentions pure, show the courage of him and his followers in a country where not to make sacrifice of judgment on questions between God and man was to merit, or to incur, death. The manuscripts of Valdés passed from hand to hand, through courses of innumerable readers, till they were scarcely legible. It is singular that, by wresting one sentence in his 'Hundred and Ten Considerations' to a perverse meaning, the Anti-Trinitarians claimed him for a member of their brotherhood. The passage is to this effect: "I am certain I shall see with these bodily eyes in the life eternal what I now desire to see with the eyes of my mind; and in the meanwhile I rejoice in what I know at present, that this Word of God is the Son of God; with whom and by whom God has created and restored all things: that He is of the same substance with the Father, that He is one and the same in essence with Him, and that like Him He is eternal." The Sarmatian and Transylvanian ministers of the "United Churches" converted this plain assertion into the very different one in their own support, that Valdés had written that "he knew nothing else of God and His Son than that there is one Most High God, the Father of Christ, and our one only Lord, Jesus Christ, His Son, who was conceived of the Holy Spirit in the Virgin's womb; who is one and the Spirit of each." This latter is the source whence Boyle, Bock, Sandies, and the biographical dictionaries, copying each other and not having the original text before them, derived their opinion, or assertion rather, which charged Valdés with heterodoxy. Mr. Wiffen has done good service to the illustrious scholar's memory by writing his biography, and by referring to the passage in the "Considerations" out of which such injustice has been rendered to the great Spaniard's reputation. We have only to add, that this volume is a valuable addition to the literature of the Reformation.

Calendar of State Papers, Foreign Series, of the Reign of Elizabeth, 1560-1561. Preserved in the State Paper Department of Her Majesty's Public Record Office. Edited by Joseph Stevenson, M.A. (Longmans & Co.)

THE present volume is chiefly occupied by documents referring to the history of Scotland and of France. In 1560 the Estates of the former country established the Reformation. In France, during the same year, Francis the Second, husband of Mary Queen of Scots, died

and Charles the Ninth succeeded, with his mother, Catherine de' Medici, as Regent during his minority. Both those events deeply interested this country. The French influence, supported by the presence of French troops in Scotland, was a source of annoyance and a menace of something worse to England. The Duke of Norfolk was despatched northward with an armed force, ostensibly to secure the peace of the Border, really to encourage the Lords of the Congregation in their attempt to expel the French troops. The usual amount of duplicity and intrigue was manifested by all parties interested in this delicate matter and its issues. Spain was not the least admirable actor in this tragic comedy. Her envoy in England publicly remonstrated against Elizabeth's invasion of Scotland, and privately encouraged her to persevere! The latter course was followed, and the united English and Scottish forces assaulted Leith, after a siege, and got little but empty honour and a repulse for their pains. But the French Queen-Regent of Scotland died. France needed the troops in that country that had so gallantly defended Leith. After some gay amenities and quaint courtesies between the hostile officers during the negotiations for peace, the French were withdrawn, and a treaty entered into by which the fortifications of Leith were to be razed, and Mary Stuart and her husband Francis were to cease to quarter the royal arms of England. Thus Elizabeth acquired all she hoped for. She reduced the power of her enemies in the North, and obtained recognition of her dignity as Queen of England, as being of right as well as of fact. Cecil might well exclaim that he had got the kernel and had given the shell to the French to play withal! Nevertheless, the siege of Leith and the treaty of Edinburgh were the origin, as Mr. Stevenson remarks, "of the life-long hostility between Elizabeth of England and Mary of Scotland." Mary, it will be remembered, declined to ratify the treaty of Edinburgh by her signature. Her young widowhood may be said to have commenced with this act of hostility, though she only playfully affected to defer signing the important document. Meanwhile, the wavering Anthony, King of Navarre, betrayed to Throckmorton the secret of the suit of the Prince of Austria for Mary's hand, and declared his own determination to do all in his power to hinder it. "But," added he, "I have told you, M. l'Ambassadeur, of a remedy against this mischief, whereunto you make me no answer; you know what I mean." The State Papers, unfortunately, do not allow us to share Throckmorton's knowledge of Anthony's "remedy."

We learn, however, from these Papers, that while a Spanish minister had two sorts of advice, according as it was to be delivered in public or in private for Elizabeth's ear,—and while the petty King of Navarre betrayed to foreign ambassadors the secrets he learned at the Council-board of the King of France,—the German princes and lesser great men of Germany surpassed them in meanness and treachery. When the Guises and Spain were threatening to put out the Gospel light in England, the German nobles were ready to range themselves on England's side—if they were paid for it. The Bishop of Osnaburg hinted at his willingness to accept Elizabeth's liberality. Count Christopher, of Oldenburg, showed he might be purchased by the French, if England would not secure his services by a pension of 2,000 crowns. The Duke of Lunenburg went even higher in his demands, and Count Mansfeldt not only asked for subsidies to be distributed among the German nobility, but stated that the services of the Duke of Saxony himself might be

bought for a pension of 3,000 or 4,000 crowns, and that his own was in arrear, for which he hoped prompt settlement. It must be added, that the Queen's agent, Sir Thomas Gresham,—with trickery here and tyranny there, as Mr. Stevenson points out, with some reluctance to expose a man "to whose name we would desire to pay unmingled respect,"—unscrupulously "bribed and cheated, for the interest of his mistress." But the highest distinction in rascality was won by Sir Jasper Schmitz, who was the confidential factor and counsellor to King Philip, but who acted as spy and informer to the rival Court of England. Some of these useful traitors sold their honour at the lowest cost. John Shears, Cecil's agent at Venice, obtained from the Duke of Savoy's secretary of embassy in Venice copies of letters sent from Rome to Roman Catholics in England by the Papal envoy, the Abbot of St. Salute. Shears bought this traitorous service for the small sum of 40*l.* sterling!

Of Elizabeth herself not much is seen in this volume, and of domestic incidents there are but few; but the Papers calendared possess all the merits which their editor claims for them,—of being interesting as "the contemporaneous evidence of current events," and still more important as "exhibiting the first moving causes of transactions which, at a later period, assumed an unexpected magnitude in the history of Europe."

NEW POETRY.

A Day Dream. In Five Books. (Printed for Private Circulation, not published.)

The author of 'A Day Dream' asks us to do him justice in a matter which concerns the originality of his design. It may be remembered that the leading idea of Father Newman's 'Dream of Gerontius' (which we noticed some weeks since) was the experience of a soul released from the body until its entrance into Purgatory. The present poem—the greater part of which, we are told, was printed last year—involves a notion to some extent similar. It is clear that a work which was nearly printed at the date named could not have derived its intention from another work only recently published; and it is equally clear, the poem before us having been published for private circulation, that Father Newman's originality is in no degree impeached. In the development of the common idea, moreover, 'A Day Dream' differs widely from 'The Dream of Gerontius.' The latter describes the condition of an individual soul; the former embraces, in addition, the states of other spirits, and draws from their various histories a contrast between the judgment of men and the assumed judgment of heaven. An attempt, in fact, is made to measure human character and action by the abstract principles of Christianity, instead of by those principles modified and often, it must be owned, perverted to suit the conventions and interests of society. The writer's manner and the general scope of his work may be inferred from the lines that follow. They belong to the first utterances of a Spirit in its new life, when memory re-awakes and surveys the life that is past:—

For the dull, blank horror
That had enclos'd me, came a sense so fine
And exquisite of all my by-gone life
That it was pain in my unwearied knowledge
To follow it. And strange, how wondrous strange!
The face fell from the semblances of things
And I read all, myself, the most myself;
I could see all the scope of all my acts,
How they arose within my mind in purpose,
And the long train, succeeding, of effects
Upon myself and others. No excuse,
No palliation, cast the thinnest veil
Over a sin. If to the awe-struck conscience,
Amazed in its nakedness, there came
Allegation of self-dooming judgment,
In the plain truth it came; weakness, temptation,

Confession of sore imperfection, shrinking
Most from remembrance of vain-glorious pride,
And crouching, if it might be into nothingness,
So nothingness might speak humility.

Thus all the gain that I had treasur'd up
For good was evil, and all evil borne
The only good. Injurious triumphs won
Were deeds to quail and shudder at. All meanness
And craft, not seen to be or craft or meanness,
When self for self employ'd them, now appear'd
Hideous in shame, all cruelty a maim
Upon the soul itself, cold-heartedness a loss
Of honour gone for ever, selfish lusts
And all indulgences that straiten'd others,
Debts against charity eternal, never
To be remitted, ever, ever owed,
The soul eternal bondsman for the sum.

Our quotation is a fair specimen of the work, which is evidently that of an able and large-hearted thinker. Its style is too rugged and too deficient in fancy to permit us to call it a poem; but, regarded as an essay or a rhetorical narrative, it deserves high praise. Its spirit is generous, its argument comprehensive and forcible: it sets forth the main principles of Christianity earnestly and effectively; and it is only in a few instances that the application here made of them can be questioned.

Lays and Legends of Thomond. By M. Hogan. Vol. I. (Limerick, Munster News Office.)

Mr. Hogan bewails in his Preface the neglect of Irish genius and learning, and informs us that the extinction of both would be "glorious news for the Saxon." After this, the reader will not be surprised to hear that the political poems in this volume teem with phantoms of oppression and suffering which have at once the vividness and the unreality of horrors produced by the nightmare. How far the accuracy of Mr. Hogan's memory and the justice of his conclusions can be trusted, may be gathered from the fact that England's attitude to Ireland in the year of famine impresses him only with the conviction that

Our goddess rulers charmed,
Saw their Irish victims die.

The writer is, however, sane enough when he keeps clear of politics. In relating the old legends of his country, and in his domestic and rural poems, he displays a lively fancy and considerable truth of description. Both qualities will be recognized in the ensuing extract from 'The Fairy Bridal,' a wild tradition, which tells that Ellen, beloved by the bard Cathol MacCurtin, and mourned by him as dead, had only been spirited off to Fairy-land:—

And each night since the coffin was laid in the grave,
Her lover has stray'd by the wild river-wave,
With his heart's weary hope in dark was with despair,
Expecting his Ellen would come to him there.
But the dim moonlight fog and the sad bird of night,
And the cold stars, were all that appear'd to his sight;
The river roll'd on with its deep sullen tone,
And the landscape slept round it all lovely and lone.
Now the ninth weeping night o'er the broad Shannon threw
Its mist-skirted shadows of silver and blue;
And the fallen clouds mantled the river and plain,
From lonely Killealy to shady Parteen:
The Aurora Borealis was shooting on high
Its arrows of flame in the North's sullen sky.
And the moonbeam that on the cold river-haze shone,
Like a broad silver belt o'er the waters was thrown.
The bell has toll'd twelve and the world is at rest,
And the white moon has travell'd half-way to the West,
And a tall female figure appears by the tide,
But her step leaves no track on the bank's dewy side;
And her thin airy robe look'd so white and so cold,
The light of the moon seem'd to freeze in each fold.
Her person speaks beauty, her bearing is proud,
And she moves like the shade of a golden May cloud.
Yet her dim aerial form no shadow hath cast,
And the dew lies unstirr'd on the grass where she past.

Here, too, from a love-lyric entitled 'Brown-haired Jane,' is a passage of much freshness and grace, the lines that close it being unusually felicitous:—

Among green Meelick's dewy fern
In life's young dawn we play'd;
Her smiles were like the rosy beams
That gild the greenwood shade;
Her eye was clearer than the spring
That feeds the woodland rills;
Her step was lighter than the haze
That veils the autumn-hills.

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Her hand was like the daisy's rim,
Her robe of stainless white;
Her brow like summer's moonlight-mist
On Shannon's wave at night;
Her cheek was softer than the dew
On Connagh's twilight plain—
You'd think that Nature in a dream
Conceived my Brown-hair'd Jane.

Mr. Hogan, in short, gives us many proofs of poetic qualities; but his powers, as yet undisciplined, often run to waste. Should he have the patience which converts natural capacity into art, he may write not only, as here, an occasional piece, but a volume that will deserve to live.

Saul: a Dramatic Poem. By W. S. Roworth, B.A. (Stock.)—Few subjects involve more elements of tragic grandeur than that which Mr. Roworth has selected. He has worked out his idea carefully, and, were his theme less exalted, we might even say creditably. But his powers of dramatic insight and expression are not commensurate with the claims of his task. His work, however, commands respect when contrasted with the dramatic eccentricity next on our list, *Caractacus: a Drama*, by C. Gardner (Exeter, Balle), which makes one marvel at the strange hallucination that has blinded the writer to his incapacity. The opening speech of Caractacus will show that Mr. Gardner is not only ludicrously deficient in poetic qualifications, but that he has not acquired the rudiments of verse or even of grammar:—

We will retreat no further! Here will we
Stand at bay! The hunted stag, desperate,
Brought close, oftentimes drives off pursuing hounds,
And retires, tho' bleeding, yet free, to his
Forest home! So may it be with us!
On yonder hill we will abide the foe!
It is high, precipitous, impregnable!
It is one of nature's fortresses, which
Defended by brave hearts and hands, we may
Hope defeat our enemies will attend!
And Victory smile on us!

Readers who desire serious interest in a professedly serious drama will probably stop here. Those who are ill-natured enough to enjoy a laugh at the expense of their author may go on.

In *The Story of a Life, and other Works, chiefly Poetical*, by William Alfred Gibbs (Bennett), we have one of those ever-recurring efforts which force us to repeat ourselves in describing them. The present book, like its numerous kindred, has amiability of tone and respectable merit of style; but it carries no sign of having been written from any strong feeling on the author's part or of responding to any want on that of the public. In such a case we have no inducement to praise or censure. Certain portions of Mr. Gibbs's narrative might have been interesting had they been less diffuse, though even then they might as well have been written in prose. But let him by all means avoid attempts at humour. In his *jeux d'esprit* he is flippant without ever being smart. His prose comedy in particular introduces us to forced caricatures—to characters unlike any people that we have seen or that we could easily imagine.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

The Treasury of Bible Knowledge. By the Rev. John Ayre. (Longmans & Co.)

BIBLICAL knowledge, for a long time unduly neglected, has of late made such rapid advances in every department, that new dictionaries and encyclopædias may be expected to appear almost every year. But the causes which render these fresh summaries inevitable make it absolutely imperative on the compiler to keep up with the advance of knowledge. The day when a new Treasury could be made out of an old Treasury by a slight alteration of the matter is gone by for ever. The new summary must contain the new information, or it will be promptly set aside as an incumbance. Now, Mr. Ayre appears to have overlooked this necessary fact when com-

piling his 'Treasury.' It might, perhaps, be enough to say, by way of criticism on his book, that he has never been in the countries which he undertakes to describe, and that he has no personal means of testing the conflicting theories and opinions of travellers. But this defect, though radical, is far from being the only fault we have to find with him. The last results of travel are unknown to him. Aged handbooks are his authorities, and when he uses a fresher source, he does not trouble himself to consult the latest editions. He does not appear to know what has been done by the Palestine Exploration Fund. To specify a couple of details, as samples, he still gives the false derivation of Bethany, as House of Dates, though it has been proved that the true reading is Place of Misery—that is to say, Village of the Poor; and he still places Cana of the Marriage Feast north of Nazareth, against all tradition, though it has been absolutely demonstrated that the Church is right, and Robinson wrong. This carelessness in the compiler is a circumstance to be regretted, for the book is well conceived, and no reasonable cost has been spared upon its illustration. To make it of any real use, it must be thoroughly revised by a writer who will give himself the pains of reading what has been written, of learning what has been done, during the past three or four years.

The First Age of Christianity and the Church. By J. I. Dollinger, D.D. Translated by H. N. Oxenham. (Allen & Co.)

Mr. Oxenham has rendered into very decent English a work which has some celebrity in Catholic Bavaria, as a statement of Early Church transactions, considered from a Latin point of view. The translation is inscribed to John Henry Newman in terms of very high praise.

Odds and Ends. (Edinburgh, Edmonston & Douglas.)

Comprising ten papers on different subjects, and of very different degrees of merit, this volume contains some pleasant reading for an idle hour, and also a good deal of writing which will not be acceptable to readers of any kind. Dr. John Brown's article on 'The Enterkin' and Mr. Froude's essay on 'The Influence of the Reformation on the Scottish Character' are the best things in the parcel; and Mr. D'Arcy W. Thompson's three sets of 'Wayside Thoughts of an Asophosphor' are the worst. 'Penitentiaries and Reformatories' calls attention to Mr. Blanchard Jerrold's 'Signals of Distress,' and is preceded by an article on 'Convicts.' Were it not for an objectionable taint of provincialism and certain notes of political asperity, we should speak favourably of 'Notes from Paris'; but we are compelled to mistrust the judgment of the writer, who would persuade us that the existing French Government is not "popular with any class or any body" of the Emperor's subjects, and who goes out of his way to sneer at "people who, like Mr. Bright, think patriotism a weakness." The ten papers seem to have been published separately as tracts; and on the present occasion they are, unless we are mistaken, merely stitched together, without being reprinted.

Lost and Found: a Temperance Tale. By the Author of 'Jane Grey's Resolution.' (Glasgow, Murray & Son; London, Partridge.)

SETTING forth the pernicious consequences of drunkenness and the deplorable intemperance which, according to the writer's statement, pervades the prosperous and outwardly religious classes of Scotland, this teetotal story is directed against a state of things that we are thankful to say has no existence in England. The heroine is the daughter of a Scotch minister, and having grown to womanhood in a happy and healthy home, becomes the wife of a zealous pastor. Notwithstanding these favourable circumstances, she contracts a habit of secret tippling, that grows upon her until the revolting propensity becomes a matter of notoriety throughout the city in which she resides. Discovered in the stupor of intoxication by her affectionate husband, she is, through his judicious care, cured of her morbid taste, and becomes a respectable woman. Readers are left to infer that solitary, clandestine drunkenness is

frequent amongst Scotch ladies. Apparently, the writer of the story knows much of Scotland, and is herself a Scotchwoman; but we fervently hope—more, we believe—that she exaggerates the evil which she desires to cure. Unless the author of 'Jane Grey's Resolution' be greatly mistaken, the good people of Glasgow wink at worse practices than Sunday trains. 'Lost and Found' is ably written; but English readers will regard it as an excessive statement of a national scandal.

We have on our library table *The Ethics of Aristotle*, illustrated with Essays and Notes, by Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., Second Edition, revised and completed (Longmans).—*An Index to the Pedigrees contained in the Printed Heraldic Visitation, &c.*, by George W. Marshall (Hardwicke).—*Robinson Crusoe*, edited, after the original editions, by J. W. Clarke, M.A. (Macmillan).—*Infant Nursing and the Management of Young Children*, by Mrs. Pedley (Routledge).—*The Parables read in the Light of the Present Day*, by Thomas Guthrie, D.D. (Strahan).—*Baptism: its Institution, its Privileges, and its Responsibilities*, by the Rev. J. H. Falcombe, M.A. (Hunt).—*Daunt's Rock: a Poem*, by "Sindbad the Sailor." We have also the following Pamphlets:—*Christ and Barabbas: a Discourse delivered to the University Missionary Association, on the 24th of February, 1866*, dedicated to Robert Lee, D.D., by W. Knox Macadam (Edinburgh, MacLachlan).—*Promotion by Merit essential to the Progress of the Church: a Letter to Harry Chester, Esq., formerly Assistant-Secretary to the Committee of Privy Council on Education, from the Rev. Edward Bartrum, M.A.* (Longmans).—*Verses for the Blind and the Afflicted* (Parker).—*University Education in Ireland: a Letter to Sir John Dalberg Acton, Bart., by William H. Sullivan* (Dublin, Kelly).—*The Conservatives and Liberals, their Principles and Policy*, Second Edition, with an Introduction on the Reform Question, &c., by J. H. Murchison, Esq. (Saunders & Otley).—*The New Reform Bill: the Franchise Returns critically examined, with a Table of the Future Constituency, and Proportion of the Working Classes in each Borough*, by R. Dudley Baxter, M.A. (Stanford).—*What shall we do with the Hudson's Bay Territory? Colonize the "Fertile Belt," which contains Forty Millions of Acres*, by Thomas Rawlings (Baily).—*Address of the President of the Microscopical Society of London, February, 1866*.—*Military Law, Honour, and Justice in the British Army, in the Years 1860-63, as evinced in the Proceedings of a General Court-Martial in New Zealand, and from the various other Papers and Official Documents connected therewith*, by Frederick Rice Stack (Printed for Private Circulation).—*Addenda to a Volume, entitled 'Military Law, Honour, and Justice in the British Army, in the Years 1860-63, comprising a Correspondence with the Right Hon. the Judge Advocate-General, the Military Secretary to H.R.H. the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, and with the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for War, in the Years 1864-65, in connexion with the Proceedings of a General Court-Martial in New Zealand in the Year 1860*, by Frederick Rice Stack (Printed for Private Circulation).

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Battle of the Two Philosophies, by an Inquirer, post 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Brown's Dictionary of the Bible, 8vo. 10/6 cl.
Candlish's First Epistle of John Expounded, 8vo. 12/ cl.
Chandos, a Novel, by Ouida, 3 vols. post 8vo. 31/6 cl.
Chetwynd's Three Hundred a Year, 2 vols. post 8vo. 21/ cl.
Choice Sayings of Dying Saints, sq. 3/6 cl.
Glassford's Lyrical Compositions from Italian Poets, 8vo. 5 cl.
Greenwood's Silas the Conjuror, 8vo. 5 cl.
Hervey's Duke Ernest, a Tragedy, 12mo. 6 cl.
Houston's Law of Stoppage in Transitu, 8vo. 10/6 cl.
Lady Audley's Secret, cheap edit. 12mo. 2/ bds.
Lady's Mile, by author of 'Lady Audley's Secret,' 3v. post 8vo. 31/6 cl.
Langley's United States during the War, 8vo. 7/6 cl.
Linton's Lizzie Lorton of Greyrigg, 3 vols. post 8vo. 31/6 cl.
McGriogor's Garibaldi at Home, 8vo. 15 cl.
Masson's Materialism of the Present Day, 12mo. 3/ cl.
Mazzini, his Life and Writings, Vol. 3. post 8vo. 9/ cl.
Moncrieff's The Lycée Boys, 12mo. 1/6 cl.
Mystery (The) of Pain, a Book for the Sorrowful, 8vo. 2/6 cl.
Ogilvie's Christ contemplated from Birth to Baptism, 12mo. 2/6 cl.
Physician (The), Family Medical Guide, cr. 8vo. 1/ swd.
Plain John Orlington, by author of 'Lord Lynn's Wife,' 3 v. 31/6 cl.
Roadside Inn, by author of 'The Chain of Destiny,' 12mo. 2/ bds.
Redgrave's A Century of Painters of the English School, 3 v. 8vo. 32/ cl.
Saunders's Bound to the Wheel, 3 vols. post 8vo. 31/6 cl.
Shedden's Three Essays on Philosophical Subjects, post 8vo. 7/6 cl.
Songs and Ballads of Cumberland, edit. by Telpin, 12mo. 7/ cl.
Stacke's Story of the American War, 1861-3, 12mo. 1/6 bds.
Yates's Running the Gauntlet, new edit. post 8vo. 6/ cl.

NATIONAL PORTRAIT EXHIBITION.

SAYS Sir Walter Raleigh, in the Preface to his "History of the World," the bad pictures of Queen Elizabeth, "made by unskilful and common painters," were, "by her own commandment, knocked in pieces, and cast into the fire." Wits, anxious for laughter at the Queen, saw in this no more than an exercise of woman's vanity in power, and averred that "bad pictures" meant unflattering portraits. The gathering here will put another gloss on Sir Walter's words, and restore their simple meaning. We know no reason why Gloriana should have permitted caricatures of her noble countenance to remain. It was right in her place, and for a woman holding that splendid idea of royalty which was hers,—no self-indulgent, self-centered, isolating and thankless notion,—to desire to appear fair and grandly before her subjects, not only then, but in the times that were to come, when she, presageful, saw how much the old order would be changed, and that the blood of Mary of Guise would be intolerable to those who had lived with herself. Hasty readers, sitting in the seat of the scornful, and eager for a joke, here read the tale of how Elizabeth permitted no shadows on her pictured face. That this story is not universally true, several portraits here determine; but if it were wholly true, those who laughed should have cared to know that the open daylight which Holbein painted in King Henry's Court was not less a fact in Nature than the contrasted effects of light and shade which the later and Italian-bred painters introduced; so that if Elizabeth had allowed no shadows on her countenance, she has in aid the authority of a great master, and Nature to boot. "She considered the open daylight most favourable to her beauty," wrote serviceable Secretary Melville, in relating his interview in the privy-garden alley. That she was not without a noble order of beauty, we need no more than the testimony of these portraits to show; but if they may be supposed unduly favourable, let us turn to the monument for which, when the old lioness was dead, and no one feared her, a right royal face was carved, and remains in Henry the Seventh's Chapel. Undoubtedly the open daylight suited her beauty; she was right, then, to prefer it. God save the Queen!

King Henry's valiant daughter had other personal motives with regard to her appearance in portraiture—why she should be mocked for these we never could imagine. Her wish to appear the *beau-ideal* of a virgin Queen was a noble one. No. 257 here exemplifies what may be called the portrait-royal. The great lady is seated, her hair falling on her shoulders, crowned, in cloth of gold, embroidered, sceptre and orb in hand; her face marked with intellect, purity, and power—above all, gracious and fair. Apart from these idealized representations, there are many portraits of Elizabeth here; indeed, the series is more complete than that of any other person; they are by no means always flattering (see 229), thus proving the meaning of Raleigh not to be as has been understood, but rather as having regard to the productions of "unskilful" painters. Our reference last week to her portrait, No. 271, was intended for No. 247. We have her quite a girl (170),—in youth (247, 325),—a young woman (271), by the Flemish painter, curiously like, yet very unlike; a finely-executed picture, in a black, jewelled and quilted gown, with the partlet shown at the throat,—late in middle life (217),—old, in a wheel-farthingale (229),—older, with allegories on her robe (267),—the same, with a wired ruff, very strange to see (359),—and, lastly, a picture (348), painted long after her death, in which is a terrible sort of pathos, to feel the fullness of which one should recur to No. 325; it represents the Queen at a great age, seated at a table, her head upon one hand, the other hand holding a book; the expression that of sad thought; from her head two boy angels remove the crown, with a laurel upon it; by her side Time sleeps, his sand-glass broken; leaning over her chair the skeleton Death whispers in her ear.

Last week we named some of the portraits here of men who helped to fill the "spacious times of great Elizabeth." It is worth while to take them

as a class for comparison with those of other dates. Nothing shows with more effect the extent and wealth of those times than this gathering of their famous men and women. Until now we were hardly sensible enough what grand days they were that produced such noble and such valiant men, so many and such lovable women. Lord Hunsdon (235, 256), Hatton (239, 402), Burghley (242, 245, 256), Bishop Jewell (249), Raleigh (250, 345), and half a dozen of his fellow travellers, from among whom we miss stout and sour Hendrick Hudson; among them, however, appear the brothers Anthony (290) and Robert Shirley (404), knights, with (406) the fair Persian whom the latter had to wife when he dropped upon King James's Court as a man from the moon, well known to and much beloved by readers of Purchas,—Drake (346, 361), Probisher (351, 395). Besides these we have Buckhurst, Earl of Dorset (255, 365),—founder of Knole, as at present, from which house this picture comes, with many more; he died while in Privy Council at Whitehall,—George Buchanan (265, 266), hardly an Englishman of that day, Parker (269), Gresham (273, 279), Sydney (274, 275, 300, 301), and at least threescore more names of note, female as well as male.

The contrast between "the Queen's old courtiers" and those who came after them with James is potent, but not so overpowering as that which presents itself irresistibly between the men and women—the mere gentlemen and ladies, to say nothing of the greater folk—of Gloriana's times and those of the generation next but one to them, i.e., those who surrounded Charles the Second. The transition is disgusting. It is not merely from Mary Sydney (284) to Moll Davis (828), but from valiant Sir Horace Vere (487)—one of the Queen's best captains, who, by the way, died suddenly, May 2nd, 1635, while at dinner in Whitehall with Sir Henry Vane the Elder (655), as did Sir Peter Lely (882) while painting the Duchess of Somerset—to ruffian Prince Rupert (602), one of Mytens's best portraits, but from single-minded Edward, Lord Herbert of Cherbury (628), the engraved portrait, to that fattest of philosophers, Sir Kenelm Digby (575), who was by no means the worst of his order, a greasy-looking individual, evidently capable of much belief in himself and so more dangerous to others; in the same picture with this face of her husband are the rather stagey charms of stately Lady Venetia Digby, whose beauty Sir Kenelm tried to preserve by means of strange medicaments,—whose virtue was not beyond suspicion, as they say. Another of this sort appears in Queen Elizabeth's spy, Dr. Dee (340), which portrait must have been painted nearly at the time when he was suddenly summoned from Barnes by the Lords of the Council to counteract the evil effects of a waxen image (of Elizabeth) that had been found in Lincoln's Inn Fields, stuck full of pins; an office he performed in a "godly and artificial manner." His Diary, published by the Camden Society, is well worth reading; his famous "show-stone" is in the British Museum, and once belonged to Walpole.

As we traced the effects of time on Elizabeth's form, it may serve our purpose to do the like for Prince Rupert, to which end the numerous portraits here serve well. The handsome, insolent-looking boy (602) differs much from the same, as a soldier (608); the progress of his life is strikingly shown in the admirably-painted and complete study (615), and still more strongly in the contrasted portrait, No. 661, which seems to us one of Lely's best works,—if his at all; a haggard, vice-worn man, whose face recalls what Pepys wrote about on February 3, 1667, of his being trepanned at the moment the diarist called at the door of his lodgings at Whitehall: "We are full of wishes for the good success (of the operation); though I dare say but few do really care for him in our hearts." Can this be the "head" which Pepys (April 16, 1666) said was painted, with others of sea-captains, by Lely, for the Duke of York (556), to commemorate, in his chamber, the battle of Solebay? Walpole wrote that these portraits were probably dispersed, as they do not appear in Cheffinche's Catalogue of King James's pictures. King Charles wrote (September 17, 1645), to Sir E. Nicholas, that he should "lesse greeue to here that he (Rupert) is

knocked in the head, than that he should doe so meane an action as is the rendering of Bristol Castell and Fort upon the terms it was." The portrait of Rupert (615) presents some chronological difficulties if we ascribe it to Jan Steen.

The son of that Sir Henry Vane who entertained Sir Horace Vere was the subject of Cromwell's oburgation, "The Lord deliver me from Sir Henry Vane!" Later in life he got mixed with Fifth-Monarchy men, was kept in the Tower, tried, with Finch (Earl of Nottingham, 919) against him as Solicitor-General, convicted by a strange process, and, finally, executed in 1662. Henry Vane the Younger appears in No. 655. Few men have had more varied lives than his. It was Sir Horace Vere's daughter, Anne, Lady Fairfax (701), that cried out, at King Charles's trial, that her husband had "more wit than to be there" as judge,—Prince Maurice (603), whom Vandyke (?) painted so picturesquely while a goodly youth, was last heard of, years after, in a storm somewhere in the West Indies, and is supposed to have been drowned, and to have been the second and latest of the blood-royal of England to suffer that fate. He and Rupert had several strange escapes at sea; one, when with thirteen others, all that remained of a crew of three hundred and odd, they were delivered from a tempest off the Azores.

One of the most valuable results of this gathering will be procurable by the means for comparison it offers between portraits alleged to be of the same person, but which differ obviously in characteristic points; thus, a most valuable and finely-painted picture (271), Elizabeth, when princess, would at first sight be open to challenge as a true likeness of the original of 247,—the same, an unchallengeable portrait; yet the difference is due almost entirely to the artists' conceptions of form and styles of practice. The result of such examinations as cannot be avoided here will be very instructive and amusing to all but those who may pride themselves on owning heirlooms that have never been tested, or portraits which may turn out to be wrongly named. The rencontres of men and women after the separation of centuries and death are very well worth noting:—the pictures from Penshurst and Warwick Castle meet again as the originals met; the luckless only son of Devereux, Elizabeth's favourite (504), actually hangs between the false face of Robert Carr (503) and the wife of both, Frances Howard (505), a harlot to the eyes; close at her shoulder is Sir Thomas Overbury (511), her victim. There are enough portraits of Henry, Prince of Wales (413, 423, 427, 446), to make even the impudent Carr turn pale.—Last week we pointed out one or two curious illustrations of manners and costumes, as in the case of the glove of Sir Nicholas Carew (162), which is slashed to let his rings protrude. In passing, let us say that, if rightly named, this must be a posthumous portrait; it is dated eleven years after the subject's death; dated 1549, it cannot be by Francis Pourbus the elder, who was then nine years of age, nor by his son of the same name; its style is not that of Peter Pourbus, father of the first. The slashed glove appears also in these-called portrait of Ferdinand of Aragon (54), which is obviously a portrait of Charles the Fifth, and not the work of Holbein, as the Catalogue says. Here is a host of examples of ring-wearing. Henry the Eighth (75 and 77) has one on each forefinger; we do not discover in these portraits the great carbuncle, styled the "Regale of France," that Henry wore in a thumb-ring, after it was taken from the shrine of Thomas à Becket, at Canterbury, to which it "lept from the finger" of Louis the Seventh, a pilgrim of four centuries earlier. Six of Catherine of Aragon's fingers (74) are decorated with rings. King Henry the Seventh, in Nos. 54 and 59, holds the red rose; Mary of Guise (106) holds the striped gillflower; Sir Hugh Myddleton (478) has his hand upon a shell, from which flows a spring of water. The globe of painted glass in the hand of Charles the Fifth (54) is not without significance; the white rosette on the shoulder of that seriously-restored portrait of Cecil (242) is a remnant of the old hood when buttoned on the shoulder, apparent in the Canning effigy at Bristol, and elsewhere. The skill so frequently seen in old portraits is understood to signify a posthumous origin. Nothing

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is more common than the red rose: see that in *Lady Burleigh's* hand (254). Probably this custom in portraiture had a Lancastrian source: notice the tall lute of *Mary Sydney* (276). The jewelry of these works is evidently painted from Nature, and supplies abundant illustrations of Art, unfortunately rarely of the best kind; the goldsmith's craft was not pure in the Tudor times; it is of peculiar interest from its personal character: thus, the rich bracelet of the *Countess of Pembroke* (284) might have been given by Sir Philip Sydney to his sister; the very sword of Sydney is in No. 300, a fine portrait, by Sir Antonio More.—*Sir Thomas Chaloner* (297) holds the Bible, from which proceed rays of light, in a balance with earthly possessions, emblemized by a winged globe and gold chain, in the opposite scale; the former preponderates. See the quaint inscription on the frame of No. 306, *General Vaughan*.—*Rizzio* (317) has a violin and bow in his hands; if rightly named, this is not the portrait of a handsome man: notice the cipher on his ring.

Sideway-looking *Mary Beatoun* (331), with the glowering smile about her mouth, was one of "the four Marys," thus commemorated by the singer of the resentful ballad—

There was Marie Steuton, and Marie Beatoun,
And Marie Carmichael, and me.

Several good specimens of amateur work appear here, none better than that of himself by *Sir Nathaniel Bacon* (411), who married *Sir Thomas Gresham's* (273, 279) daughter,—a fine and solid piece of work, full of interest to students of costume.—Here is the immemorial *Countess of Desmond* (409), wrongly attributed to Rembrandt.—Here is the sensual face of *George Villiers, First Duke of Buckingham, and Family* (432), doubtless by Honthorst, and removed from Buckingham Palace, not Windsor Castle, as the Catalogue says; this picture of the victim of Felton differs very much in visage from that cast in wax which was taken after death, and now exists in Westminster Abbey (part of the "Ragged Regiment"), where he looks a little Jewish: it is an impudent, vile face both ways. His wife is here; she was daughter of *Manners, Earl of Rutland*,—where did she get that Hebrew countenance? The children are carefully painted.—Here is the heroine of the madcap journey of *Charles and this Buckingham, Maria, Infanta of Spain* (533), said to be the very portrait brought over for King James's favour,—a very fair, light-haired, bright girl of sixteen or so; a picture which seems to have been painted in distemper, so dry is it.—Near the Buckingham portraits is *Lucy Harrington, Countess of Bedford* (440),—a very gentle, sweet face, her hair hanging down her back in the present fashion,—whole length, holding a child, whose figure is out of scale: one of the most soundly-painted faces in the Gallery, but of unknown origin.—*James the First* (444), by Van Somer, tries to look the British Solomon he was not: a good portrait, noteworthy as displaying in the background what is probably the only remaining representation of the interior of the old Palace of Whitehall; from the open window appears *Inigo Jones's Banqueting House*, then a new building.

ORDNANCE MAP OF ENGLAND.

Ordnance Survey Office, Southampton,
April 16, 1866.

No one is more conscious than I am of the many errors which exist in some of the sheets of the old Ordnance Map of England; but Her Majesty's Government, by an order issued in 1863, has directed the whole of England to be re-surveyed for plans, on the same scales as were adopted for the north of England and Scotland, to the minute accuracy of which Col. Greenwood has himself given ample testimony in the pages of the *Athenæum*. We are now engaged upon the surveys—Middlesex, Essex, Kent, Surrey and Hampshire; and large portions of those counties have already been surveyed, and the plans published. I confess, however, that I am unable to see, as Col. Greenwood appears to do, the connexion between the errors in the old maps with any theory of geological phenomena which has

been broached by me or any one else. In speaking of the "valley of the Weald" as bounded by the escarpment of the chalk, I used a term which is not only correct, but familiar to every geologist; and I must refer Col. Greenwood to Chap. XIX. of Lyell's 'Manual of Elementary Geology,' in which he will find an account of the "denudation of the Weald Valley," and the cause of that central ridge in the valley which has contributed to form the river-system of the district.

The Lena and the other rivers mentioned by Col. Greenwood do certainly continue to flow through Siberia from the "grand plateau central" of Asia; but, unfortunately for his argument, they do not traverse any district in which (not to speak of extinct species) elephants or rhinoceroses of any species are to be found; and it matters not how many thousands or how many millions of years may be allowed for the accumulation of the great deposits of bones in Siberia and the Arctic Sea by rivers, because those deposits could never have been carried there by any Siberian rivers.

HENRY JAMES, Col. R.E.

LITERARY PLAGIARISM.

King's College, April 19, 1866.

You have so often done good service in exposing the petty larcenies of literature, that, notwithstanding the egotism of speaking of my own grievances, I venture to call your attention to an offence of this nature, which affects Mr. Murray, as the publisher of Dr. Smith's 'Dictionary of the Bible,' and myself, as a writer in it.

A book has recently been published, under the title of 'Stones Crying Out,' by L. N. R., the author of two popular books which have had a wide circulation,—'The Missing Link,' and 'The Book and its Story.' Its object is to bring together evidence from Eastern antiquities in support of the narrative of Scripture, and Sir H. Rawlinson and Mr. Layard are copiously referred to. It is brought out by the "Book Society," Soho Square. I should have rejoiced in contributing any amount of materials to such a work; but the manner in which they have been taken and used is, I submit, at variance with the established laws of literary honesty, and, as such, calls for a protest. I rest this charge on four distinct instances.

1. In page 261 of 'Stones Crying Out,' the writer describes the magnificence of Solomon:—"If he went on a royal progress, it was in snow-white raiment, riding in a chariot of cedar, decked with silver and gold and purple, his body-guard, the tallest and handomest of the Sons of Israel, also arrayed in Tyrian purple, their long black hair, according to Josephus, 'sprinkled freshly every day with gold dust.'.....But the teaching of the Son of Man one thousand years afterwards passes sentence on all that kingly pomp."

The substance of this paragraph is found in the 'Dictionary of the Bible,' pp. 1350 and 1354. The passages in Italics are transferred, verbatim, without one word of acknowledgment or mark of quotation.

2. 'Stones Crying Out,' p. 265:—"This Queen" (the Queen of Sheba) "seems the representative of the strangers mentioned in Solomon's dedication prayer who came from a far country to hear of the great name of Jehovah, known more fully to His chosen people, Israel,.....She came to prove him with 'hard questions,' with those problems of life in which the Arabian mind delighted, and which perplexed the hearts of the speakers in the book of Job."

I refer to the Dictionary, p. 1348, and indicate the verbal transfer as before.

3. 'Stones Crying Out,' p. 358:—"Under the influences of Bathsheba, David and Nathan, the boy (Solomon) grew up. At the age of ten or eleven he must have passed through the revolt of Absalom and shared his father's exile. He would be taught all that priests or Levites or prophets had to teach; music, and song, and the Book of the Law of the Lord.....Science and art, music and poetry, had in this age received a new impulse, and were moving on with rapid steps towards such perfection as the Hebrews were capable of attaining. In the midst of these expansions the young sovereign, at the age of nineteen or twenty, came to the throne, born to

the purple, his soul cradled in liturgies, and trained to think unceasingly of the surpassing palace of Jehovah, of which he was to be the builder.....The position to which he succeeded was unique.....The high-priesthood was transferred to another family than that of Eli, more ready than that of Abiathar had been to pass from the old order to the new, and to accept the voices of the prophets as greater than the oracles which had belonged exclusively to the priesthood through the Urim and the Thummim."

See the Dictionary, III., pp. 1344-1346. I leave Italics to tell their tale again.

4. The last instance is, perhaps, more startling as an instance of appropriation than any.—'Stones Crying Out,' p. 361:—"There is a curious fact in connexion with the idolatrous symbolism of Egypt that may throw light upon the subject (i.e. the nature of the Urim and Thummim). On the breast of well-nigh every member of their priestly caste there hung a pectoral plate corresponding, in position and size, to the breast-plate of the high priest of Israel, and in many of them we find in the centre of such plate, right over the heart of the priestly mummy, as the Urim was to be on the heart of Aaron, the mystic scarabæus, the known symbol of Light and Life among the Egyptians." P. 363:—"The material of the Egyptian or Assyrian symbol varied according to the rank of the wearer; it might be of blue porcelain, jasper, cornelian, or lapis lazuli..... The utterances of the prophets were to supersede the oracles of the Urim; the sense of hearing was to be addressed, and no longer the sense of sight."

Compare Dictionary, III., pp. 1603, 4, 6.

I have only to add, that from first to last there is not the slightest reference to either of the articles from which the writer has so largely borrowed, nor any trace (except in one unimportant passage) that they are not original.

In a series of notices and testimonials appended to the book, I find an extract from a letter of Mr. Layard complimenting the author on having compiled it "with conscientious care." I am sorry that I am unable to countersign that testimonial.

E. H. PLUMPTRE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BUDGET OF PARADOXES. (No. I.)

I now come to supply some omissions and make some corrections and supplements. I keep to my plan of inserting only such books as I possessed in 1863, except by casual notice in aid of my remarks. I have found several books on my shelves which ought to have been inserted. These have their titles set out in small type, as hitherto: the usuals are without this formality.

When I said at the outset that I had only taken books from my own store, I should have added that I did not make any search for information given as part of a work. Had I looked through all my books, I might have made some curious additions. For instance, in Schott's *Magia Naturalis* (vol. iii., pp. 756-778) is an account of the quadrature of Gephyrauder, as he is misprinted in Montucla. He was Thomas Gephyrander Salicetus; and he published two editions, in 1608 and 1609: I never even heard of a copy of either. His work is of the extreme of absurdity: he makes a distinction between geometrical and arithmetical fractions, and evolves theorems from it. More curious than his quadrature is his name; what are we to make of it? If a German, he is probably a German form of Bridgeman, and Salicetus refers him to Weiden. But Thomas was hardly a German Christian name of his time: of 526 German philosophers, physicians, lawyers and theologians, who were biographed by Melchior Adam, only two are of this name. Of these one is Thomas Erastus, the physician whose theological writings against the Church as a separate power have given the name of Erastians to those who follow his doctrine, whether they have heard of him or not: the other is Thomas Grynaeus, a theologian, nephew of Simon, who first printed Euclid in Greek; of him Adam says that of works he published none, of learned sons four. If Gephyrander were a Frenchman, his name is not so easily guessed at; but he must have been of La Saussage. The account given by Schott is taken from a certain Father Philip Colbinus, who wrote against him.

There are many who have such a deep respect for any attempt at thought that they are shocked at ridicule even of those who have made themselves conspicuous by pretending to lead the world in matters which they have not studied. Among my anonymes is a gentleman who is angry at my treatment of the "poor but thoughtful" man who is described in my introduction as recommending me to go to a Sunday-school because I informed him that he did not know in what the difficulty of quadrature consisted. My impugner quite forgets that this man's "thoughtfulness" chiefly consisted in his demanding a hundred thousand pounds from the Lord Chancellor for his discovery; and I may add, that his greatest stretch of invention was finding out that "the clergy" were the means of his modest request being unnoticed. I mention this letter because it affords occasion to note a very common error, namely, that men unread in their subjects have, by natural wisdom, been great benefactors of mankind. My critic says, "Shakespeare, whom the Prof (*sic*) may admit to be a wishy man, though an object of contempt as to learning....." Shakespeare an object of contempt as to learning! Though not myself a thoroughgoing Shakespearean,—and adopting the first half of the opinion given by George the Third, "What! is there not sad stuff! only one must not say so"—I am strongly of opinion that he throws out the masonic signs of learning in almost every scene, to all who know what they are. And this over and above every kind of direct evidence. First, foremost, and enough, the evidence of Ben Jonson that he had "little Latin and less Greek": then Shakespeare had as much Greek as Jonson would call some, even when he was depreciating. To have any Greek at all was in those days exceptional. In Shakespeare's youth St. Paul's and Merchant Taylors' schools were to have masters learned in good and clean Latin literature, and *also in Greek, if such may be gotten*. When Jonson spoke as above, he intended to put Shakespeare low among the learned, but not out of their pale; and he spoke as a rival dramatist, who was proud of his own learned sock; and it may be a subject of inquiry how much Latin he would call little. If Shakespeare's learning on certain points be very much less visible than Jonson's, it is partly because Shakespeare's writings hold it in chemical combination, Jonson's in mechanical aggregation.

There may be paradox upon paradox: and there is a good instance in the eighth century in the case of Virgil, an Irishman, Bishop of Salzburg and afterwards Saint, and his quarrels with Boniface, an Englishman, Archbishop of Mentz, also afterwards Saint. All we know about the matter is, that there exists a letter of 748 from Pope Zachary citing Virgil—then, it seems, at most a simple priest, though the Pope was not sure even of that—to Rome to answer the charge of maintaining that there is another world (*mundus*) under our earth (*terra*), with another sun and another moon. Nothing more is known: the letter contains threats in the event of the charge being true; and there history drops the matter. Since Virgil was afterwards a Bishop and a Saint, we may fairly conclude that he died in the full flower of orthodox reputation. It has been supposed—and it seems probable—that Virgil maintained that the earth is peopled all the way round, so that under some spots there are antipodes; that his contemporaries, with very dim ideas about the roundness of the earth, and most of them with none at all, interpreted him as putting another earth under ours,—turned the other way, probably, like the second piece of bread-and-butter in a sandwich—with a sun and moon of its own. In the eighth century this would infallibly have led to an underground Gospel, an underground Pope, and an underground Avignon for him to live in. When, in later times, the idea of inhabitants for the planets was started, it was immediately asked whether they had sinned, whether Jesus Christ died for them, whether their wine and their water could be lawfully used in the sacraments, &c.

On so small a basis as the above has been constructed a companion case to the persecution of Galileo. On one side the positive assertion, with indignant comment, that Virgil was deposed for

antipodal heresy: on the other, serious attempts at justification, palliation, or mystification. Some writers say that Virgil was found guilty; others that he gave satisfactory explanation, and became very good friends with Boniface: for all which see Bayle. Some have maintained that the antipodist was a different person from the canonized bishop: there is a second Virgil, made to order. When your shoes pinch, and will not stretch, always throw them away and get another pair: the same with your facts. Baronius was not up to the plan of a substitute: his commentator Pagi (probably writing about 1690) argues for it in a manner which I think Baronius would not have approved. This Virgil was perhaps a slippery fellow. The Pope says he hears that Virgil pretended licence from him to claim one of some new bishoprics: this he declares is totally false. It is part of the argument that such a man as this could not have been created a Bishop and a Saint: on this point there will be opinions and opinions.

Lactantius, four centuries before, had laughed at the antipodes in a manner which seems to be ridicule thrown on the idea of the earth's roundness. Ptolemy, without reference to the antipodes, describes the extent of the inhabited part of the globe in a way which shows that he could have had no objection to men turned opposite ways. Probably, in the eighth century, the roundness of the earth was matter of thought only to astronomers. It should always be remembered, especially by those who affirm persecution of a true opinion, that but for our knowing from Lactantius that the antipodal notion had been matter of assertion and denial among theologians, we could never have had any great confidence in Virgil really having maintained the simple theory of the existence of antipodes. And even now we are not entitled to affirm it as having historical proof: the evidence goes to Virgil having been charged with very absurd notions, which it seems more likely than not were the absurd constructions which ignorant contemporaries put upon sensible opinions of his.

One curious part of this discussion is, that neither side has allowed Pope Zachary to produce evidence to character. He shall have been an Urban, say the astronomers; an Urban he ought to have been, say the theologians. What sort of man was Zachary? He was eminently sensible and conciliatory: he contrived to make northern Barbarians hear reason in a way which puts him high among that section of the early Popes who had the knack of managing uneducated swordsmen. He kept the peace in Italy to an extent which historians mention with admiration. Even Bale, that Maharajah of Pope-haters, allows himself to quote, in favour of Zachary, that "multa Papalem dignitatem decetia, eademque preclara (scilicet) opera confecit." And this though so willing to find fault that, speaking of Zachary putting a little geographical description of the earth on the portico of the Lateran Church, he insinuates that it was intended to affirm that the Pope was lord of the whole. Nor can he say how long Zachary held the see except by announcing his death in 752, "cum decem annis pestilentie sedi prefuisset."

There was another quarrel between Virgil and Boniface which is an illustration. An ignorant priest had baptized "in nomine Patrie, et Filie, et Spiritus Sancta." Boniface declared the rite null and void; Virgil maintained the contrary: and Zachary decided in favour of Virgil, on the ground that the absurd form was only ignorance of Latin, and not heresy. It is hard to believe that this man deposed a priest for asserting the whole globe to be inhabited. To me the little information that we have seems to indicate—but not with certainty—that Virgil maintained the antipodes; that his ignorant contemporaries travestied his theory into that of an underground cosmos; that the Pope cited him to Rome to explain his system, which, as reported, looked like what all would then have affirmed to be heresy; that he gave satisfactory explanations, and was dismissed with honour. It may be that the educated Greek monk, Zachary, knew his Ptolemy well enough to guess what the asserted heretic would say: we have seen that he seems to have patronized geography. The description of the earth, according to historians, was a map: this Pope

may have been more ready than another to prick up his ears at any rumour of geographical heresy, from hope of information. And Virgil, who may have entered the sacred presence as frightened as Jacquard, when Napoleon the First sent for him and said, with a stern voice and threatening gesture, "You are the man who can tie a knot in a stretched string," may have departed as well pleased as Jacquard with the riband and pension which the interview was worth to him.

A word more about Baronius. If he had been Pope, as he would have been but for the opposition of the Spaniards, and if he had lived ten years longer than he did, and if Clavius, who would have been his astronomical adviser, had lived five years longer than he did, it is probable, nay almost certain, that the great exhibition, the proceeding against Galileo, would not have furnished a joke against theology in all time to come. For Baronius was sensible and witty enough to say that in the Scriptures the Holy Spirit intended to teach how to go to Heaven, not how Heaven goes; and Clavius, in his last years, confessed that the old system of the heavens had broken down, and must be mended.

A. DE MORGAN.

OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

THE Board of Trade is understood to be once more busy with the great question of a Copyright Treaty with the United States. Statistics are being prepared for the use of our Minister at Washington, and there is a reasonable hope that Mr. Johnson's Cabinet will listen to a fair explanation of our English rights. In America, public opinion is advancing rapidly towards a condition favourable to a fair hearing; all the intellect of that country being on our side, while a few commercial firms make all the opposition. A memorial is now lying before Congress, praying for a full consideration of the matter, signed, among others, by William Cullen Bryant, James Russell Lowell, Jared Sparks, Parke Godwin, Robert C. Winthrop, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Bayard Taylor, N. P. Willis, George Washington Greene, Henry W. Longfellow, John G. Whittier, Oliver Wendell Holmes, J. Austin Allibone, E. P. Whipple, Frederick Law Olmsted. Mr. Charles Sumner, who fourteen years ago presented a similar memorial, signed by Washington Irving, Fenimore Cooper, W. H. Prescott, and others, has charge of this petition, and of the interests which grow out of it. It is understood that he will be strongly supported in Congress.

Mr. Norman Lockyer, one of the youngest and most promising of our scientific men, has been placed by Lord Hartington at the head of a new department in the War Office. This branch of the great establishment is for the codification of warrants and regulations; and the gentleman placed at the head of it is in every way qualified for his work.

The pious judge of the Supreme Court of Ceylon, Mr. H. B. Thomson, has in the press an important work, entitled, 'Institutes of the Laws of Ceylon.' The first volume may be looked for in a month's time.

It is intended to photograph the whole of the portraits now at the National Portrait Exhibition; the best examples are to be coloured. We may suggest how desirable it would be that the most interesting of these pictures, especially such as are unique, should be copied for the National Portrait Gallery. We understand that it is the intention of the Art Department, when permission by the owners of the pictures is not refused, to secure, by photography or other means, transcripts of the immense number of valuable details of costume, manners and accessories which are presented by the collection. Some of the most curious of these illustrations we point out this week.

The third and last spring flower show will be held this morning (Saturday), at the Botanic Society's Gardens, Regent's Park.

The unreasoning opposition of certain Royal Academicians to any substantial measure of reform in the constitution of the Academy seems at length to have been overcome by the liberal party of that Society. Upon the 18th instant, one of the Honourable Members for Galway, Mr. Gregory, asked the

First Commissioner of Works whether he had received any communication from the President of the Royal Academy on the subject of changes in the constitution of the Academy; whether that communication had been approved by the Government; and whether he would order it to be laid before the House. In reply, Mr. Cowper said he had received from the President of the Royal Academy a letter stating that the Academy had determined to make those alterations in their institution which the Government deemed to be expedient, with the view to rendering that Institution more conducive to the purposes for which it was founded. He should be prepared to lay that communication on the table of the House. The proposals made by the Academy were, he might add, entirely approved by the Government. We are informed that the Royal Academy has made no other important concessions than such as have been noted in the "Gossip" columns of the *Athenæum* of late. The public has, therefore, already been made aware of the most important of the intended reforms.

St. Mary's Hospital, at Paddington, is making great efforts—and with some amount of success—to rival the older Hospitals in several important points. A chair of Pathological Anatomy and Morbid Histology has now been instituted, and on Tuesday last, Dr. H. Charlton Bastian, a gentleman who has already distinguished himself by good scientific work, was appointed to fill it.

A Perpetual Calendar, for ascertaining the day of the week of any date in any year during the Christian era, and as far beyond the present time as may be desired, has been compiled by Mr. J. Bond, one of the Keepers of the Public Records, and published by Messrs. Bell & Daldy. It consists of two cards, one having the circle of the months, the other rotates in the centre, and on it are the seven dominical letters, A. C. F. E. D. C. B., fixed to their respective days of the week, according to the table given in the Act of Parliament, 24 Geo. II. c. 23, and the Book of Common Prayer. This Perpetual Calendar will be useful to persons who have to deal with imperfectly-dated papers. If the day of the week, the day of the month, and some approximate date of any event are stated, the exact year can be fixed with certainty. To historical and general readers it will be satisfactory to have the power which is given by the Perpetual Calendar of easily fixing the day of the week to the date of any event; and, as a perpetual calendar, it is obviously useful to persons requiring an almanack for constant reference.

The London Stereoscopic Company have invented a new toy in photography. It is called "a new wonder—instantaneous photography in the drawing-room." Some bits of paper are given to a child, with instruction to slip one of them in water, lay it on another, and press the two bits gently together. A photographic portrait is immediately developed. There is no magic in it; but the effect is a very pretty surprise.

The coinage at the Mint for this year will cost 49,182*l.*, of which 10,000*l.* is for gold, 4,000*l.* for silver, 7,500*l.* for copper. A sum equal to the last will be recovered by the sale of old copper not required for the re-coinage. The seignorage to be paid in to the Exchequer, in respect of the year's coinage of silver, is estimated at 30,000*l.*

The Civil Service Estimates, Class II., Salaries and Expenses of Public Departments, for the current year, comprise thirty-seven sections, the aggregate demand for which is 1,580,056*l.*, showing a decrease of 129*l.* as compared with the Estimates for last year. Of the total the Houses of Parliament take 71,400*l.*, increased by 2,350*l.* since the last Estimate. The greatest increase is for Poor Law Commissions, which demand 242,900*l.* (5,600*l.* more than last year). The Inspectors of Factories take 39,400*l.*, increase 2,600*l.* The Office of Public Works, Ireland, enlarges its demand by more than 1,000*l.* Postage of Public Departments has increased within the period in question nearly 1,500*l.* On the other hand, a saving has been effected of more than 8,300*l.* in the cost of printing and stationery. We wonder whether this is real, or only apparent, and due to arrangements by which departments supply themselves instead of calling on the Stationery

Office. More than 1,000*l.* has been saved in the Treasury, more than 3,000*l.* in the Foreign Office, and more than 3,200*l.* in that of the Board of Trade.

Among the sums to be paid for Scotland this year are the following items, which may be called archaic: the Lord Lyon King-at-Arms, 555*l.*; heralds, at 25*l.* each, 150*l.*; pursuivants, 100*l.*; Her Majesty's Limner, 97*l.*, historiographer, 184*l.*; clockmaker, 16*l.*, Keeper of the Regalia, 152*l.*; the Company of Scottish Archers, 20*l.* In the household of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, "two Gentlemen-at-Large" receive 257*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.* between them. Many persons would be glad to hear of a vacancy in this quarter. Dublin Castle has a "State porter" for little more than a guinea a week, while "two singing men" cost only 74*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.* Ulster King-at-Arms has 200*l.* a year; Cork Herald is expected to keep himself decently clothed for 18*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.* per annum; one kettle-drummer and three State trumpeters cannot be dear at 36*l.* 18*s.* a year.

The salaries of the National Debt Office amount to 15,253*l.* per annum; Secret Services take 32,000*l.* During the past year the Comptroller of the Stationery Offices has sold waste paper, blue books, &c., to the extent of nearly 10,000*l.* The *London Gazette* showed a balance in its own favour of 13,300*l.* odd, and appears to be largely increasing in circulation; the profits last year were the above sum, against 11,166*l.* odd, last year. The *Edinburgh Gazette* brings in a profit to the amount of 2,371*l.* against 1,913*l.* last year. The *Dublin Gazette*, 858*l.* against 705*l.* Stationery, printing binding, &c., for the various Government departments amounted to nearly 247,000*l.* last year; Parliamentary printing to 75,000*l.* The postage of some public departments is enormous; for this year the following sums are asked on that account: Admiralty, 19,000*l.*; Colonial Offices, 14,600*l.*; Foreign Office, nearly 14,000*l.*; Inland Revenue Office, 13,000*l.*; War Office, 28,000*l.* odd. The Science and Art Department asks an increase of nearly 500*l.* in this item.

Mr. Claudet sends us an album portrait of Mr. Peabody, a work of singular beauty, as well as of deep public interest. Many people will be glad to have this pleasant reminder of "the old man benevolent" in their portfolios.

On or about the 12th of March, 1768, six students were expelled from St. Edmund Hall, Oxford, for praying and preaching in prohibited times and places. It is very confidently asserted in both the dictionaries of living authors (1798 and 1816) that Rowland Hill was one of these: and the statement has often been repeated. It was confirmed, or it may be, originated, by his brother, Sir Richard Hill, writing a pamphlet on the expulsion, in blame of the college authorities. But the fact is, that Rowland Hill, in 1768, was at St. John's College, Cambridge, in which University he took his degree of B.A. in January, 1769, with a low mathematical honour. He was then twenty-five years old, and therefore may very possibly have been at Oxford, have seen what would happen, and have changed his University. For he himself was given to irregular preaching and praying, while a student, and found some difficulty in obtaining ordination in consequence: he afterwards said that he found debauchery of any kind did not stand so much in the way of entrance into orders as irregular devotion.—Is it known whether he ever was at Oxford?

A portion of the library of the late Earl of Clare was sold by Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge on the 16th and 17th instant. The late Earl possessed considerable taste for books in choice condition and fine bindings; and in his collection were many from the libraries of the late Rev. Theodore Williams, the Duc de Berry, &c. From the Sale Catalogue we quote the following, with the prices obtained:—The Beauties of England and Wales, 26 vols., large paper, 34*l.*—Biographie Universelle, 52 vols., large paper, 19*l.* 10*s.*—Cornelle, Œuvres, 12 vols., 9*l.*—Herodotus, 6 vols., large paper, 13*l.* 13*s.*—S. Johnson's Works, 14 vols., large paper, 13*l.* 15*s.*—Addison's Works, 4 vols., Baskerville's Edition, 12*l.* 15*s.*—Galerie de Dresde, 2

vols., 29*l.* 10*s.*—Galerie de Munich, 13*l.* 10*s.*—Montaigne's Essais, 5 vols., 10*l.* 5*s.*—Pope's Works, 19 vols., large paper, 11*l.* 10*s.*—Lodge's Portraits, 12 vols. in 6, large paper, 25*l.* 10*s.*

On the 13th and 14th inst., the same auctioneers sold a collection of rare books and manuscripts, with some unpublished autograph letters of Lord Byron. We notice,—Gervase Markham's Rodomonte's Infernal, or the Devil Conquered, 1607. Of this early English poem but one other copy is known, 22*l.* 10*s.*—Æsopi Fabulæ, Venetia, 1502, 8*l.* 8*s.*—Hume's History of England, 10 vols., 25*l.*—Evangelistarium, manuscript, on vellum, of very early date, the tenth or eleventh century, 56*l.*—Breviarii Romani, pars Hyemalis, a manuscript of the thirteenth or fourteenth century, 26*l.* 10*s.* The Letters of Lord Byron were very characteristic and full of interest. The first, dated Newstead Abbey, Nov. 3, 1808, sold for 12*l.* 12*s.*—Another, dated Dec. 14, 1813, addressed to Mr. Hodgson, says: "Will you tell Drury I have a treasure for him, a whole set of original Burns's letters, never published or to be published, for they are full of fearful oaths and the most nauseous songs, all humorous, but coarse b——. However, they are curiosities, and show him quite in a new light. The mixture, or rather contrast, of tenderness, delicacy, obscenity, and coarseness in the same mind is wonderful." This interesting letter sold for 3*l.* 12*s.*—Another, also addressed to his friend, William Hodgson, dated October 19, 1814, refers at length to the lady who was about to become his wife, "the moment the lawyers and settlers will let us," 6*l.* 10*s.*—A volume of Autograph Letters of Mrs. Siddons, addressed to the Countess Perceval and Mrs. Soame, sold for 30*l.* 10*s.*

At a late meeting of the Historical Society of Upper Bavaria an interesting account was given of a large discovery of Roman coins at Niedersachau, not far from the Chiemeese. While digging for the foundations for a house, a workman came on a reddish earthen vessel, which broke almost at a touch, and was found to contain 659 silver coins of the later emperors. Not far from the spot where the coins were found, the spade turned up a silver arm-band. Among the coins were 1 of Hadrian, 5 of Antoninus Pius, 1 of Marcus Aurelius, 10 of Commodus, 100 of Septimius Severus (39 of these being duplicates), 72 of Caracalla (21 of them duplicates), 29 of Geta, 6 of Heliogabalus, 4 of Faustina Senior and 1 of Faustina Junior, 44 of Julia Domna and 5 of Plautilla. The entire weight of the silver amounted to rather more than four pounds.

Our Naples Correspondent says:—"Permission has been given to the Directory of the National Museum to impose a tax of one lira on every visitor. Some persons may consider this a retrograde step; but when it is remembered that the great proportion of those who visit the Museum are wealthy or 'well-to-do' foreigners, there appears to be no reason why they should not contribute their mite towards the support and decoration of an institution which affords so much pleasure and instruction. At all events, the new regulation is better than the old system practised under the Bourbons, where the gates of every room were closed, and the visitor was consigned to the tender mercies of the Cerberus, who stood, key in hand, to let him in or out. After all, the tax is only temporary, until a fund has been created sufficiently large to complete the decorations of the Museum. The same power has been accorded to the Directories of all the Italian museums, and considering how much has been done for Art, and how much is desired to be done by the Italian Government, no one will object to contribute his obolus, especially when the Italian finances are at so low an ebb. We may call it the 'Consorzio Europeano' for the support of the Fine Arts in Italy. In order to meet the wants of those less able to pay, the Museum is to be open gratuitously every Thursday and Sunday, the former being the scholastic, and the latter the universal holiday of the Italians."

EXHIBITION of the SOCIETY of BRITISH ARTISTS.—Incorporated by Royal Charter.—The FORTY-THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the SOCIETY is NOW OPEN, from 9 A.M. until dusk.—Admission, 1*s.* THOS. ROBERTS, Secretary. Suffolk Street, Pall Mall East.

THE INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS will OPEN their Thirty-second Annual EXHIBITION, on MONDAY, at their Gallery, 33, Pall Mall, near St. James's Palace, daily, from Nine till Dusk.—Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.

JAMES FAHEY, Sec.

SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.—The Sixty-second Annual EXHIBITION will OPEN on MONDAY, April 20, at 6, Pall Mall, near St. James's Palace, from Nine till Seven.—Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.

WILLIAM CALLOW, Secretary.

Will close Saturday, April 28.

The HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Picture, painted by John Phillip, Esq., R.A., for the Right Hon. the Speaker, NOW on VIEW, by special permission, will shortly be entirely withdrawn from Public Exhibition.—J. M. LEE's Gallery, 7, Haymarket.

MR. MORRIS'S COLLECTION OF MODERN HIGH-CLASS PICTURES is ON VIEW at the Royal Exchange Fine Arts Gallery, 54, Cornhill. This Collection contains examples of Holman Hunt—J. Phillip, R.A.—T. Faed, R.A.—J. Lewis, R.A.—Hook, R.A.—Frith, R.A.—Rosa Bonheur—Goodall, R.A.—Cooke, R.A.—Creswick, R.A.—Petersen, R.A.—Calders, A.R.A.—Sant, A.R.A.—Le Jeune, A.R.A.—Andsell, A.R.A.—Frost, A.R.A.—P. Nasmyth—Linnell, sen.—Dobson, A.R.A.—Cooper, A.R.A.—Gale—Mark—F. Hardy—John Fied—Henriette Browne—Frère—Ruipers—Billouin—Lidderdale, &c.—Admission on presentation of address card.

Mr. and Mrs. GERMAN REED, with Mr. JOHN PARRY, will appear in a Novel Entertainment, entitled A YACHTING CRUISE, by F. C. Burnand, Esq., with THE WEDDING BREAKFAST at Mrs. ROSELEAF's, by Mr. John Parry.—Every Evening (except Saturday), at Eight; Thursday and Saturday Mornings, at Three.—Royal Gallery of Illustration, 14, Regent Street.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.—Professor J. H. PEPPER'S New Optical Lectures, introducing the Kaleidoscope; and Professor Pepper's and Mr. T. Tobin's wonderful Optical Illusions, Shakespeare and his Creations, Hamlet and Macbeth—The Modern Delphic Oracle, and the Cherubs Floating in the Air—The Lady of the Lake, new Musical, Instrumental, and Dramatic Entertainment, by Henri Drayton, Esq., assisted by Mrs. Drayton and the Vocal Quartette Union—Mr. James Matthews's Magic—Dugway's Indian Fêtes—and Lectures by Mr. King and Mr. Stokes.—Admission to the whole, 1s. Open from 12 till 6, and from 7 till 10.

SCIENCE

SOCIETIES.

ROYAL.—April 12.—General Sabine, President, in the chair.—The following papers were read: 'On Uniform Rotation,' by Mr. C. W. Siemens.—'On a Fluorescent Substance resembling Quinine in Animals, and on the Rate of Passage of Quinine into the Vascular and Non-Vascular Tissues of the Body,' by Dr. Bence Jones and Mr. A. Dupré.

ASTRONOMICAL.—April 13.—The Rev. C. Pritchard, President, in the chair.—A paper of great interest and astronomical importance was read by the Astronomer Royal, of which he also gave an oral explanation, and was followed by Prof. Adams in an investigation of the same subject. It is well known to astronomers that tables calculated in accordance with the theory of universal gravitation now give the moon's place with a degree of accuracy quite equal to that obtained by any single instrumental observation. Nevertheless, if these tables are applied backwards some two thousand years, to recorded total eclipses of the sun by the moon, they assign places to the moon not absolutely in accordance with fact; although the error is infinitesimally small. It is true that these tables can be, and have been, corrected so as to embrace at once the places of the moon at the present time, and those, also, reaching backwards for thousands of years; still this correction, though ascertained, cannot be assigned (so far as we know) to any direct action of the sun, moon, or planets alone and on each other. It has been suggested that the infinitesimally small correction required may arise from the action of the sun and moon on the tidal protuberance, whereby a certain amount of friction might be generated so as slightly to retard the earth's diurnal rotation on its axis. That such may be the case is now demonstrated by the investigations of M. Delaunay, Mr. Airy, and Prof. Adams. The reader will, perhaps, be astonished to find that the whole augmentation in the length of the day required is at the continuous rate of only $\frac{1}{1000}$ of a second of time per annum. Yet such is the case, and inconceivably small as is this amount of alteration in the length of the day, nevertheless, in the course of time, its effect on the moon's place in the heavens could not be overlooked by a skillful observer at the present day. Perhaps it may not be too much to say, that herein we may recognize the highest and most successful effort of the human mind, or rather (as in truth it is) the combined efforts of a succession of minds. At the conclusion of the afore-mentioned discussion, Mr. Stone, the first assistant at the Royal Observatory, announced

that, in the month of February last, he called the attention of the Astronomer Royal to the unusually clear definition of the sun's photosphere in the magnificent Greenwich equatorial; intimating, also, that what are technically called the "Willow Leaves" were distinctly visible. Mr. Airy confirmed this fact as a personal observation of his own, of which he entertained no doubt; but he added the remark, that it was evidently an observation which required circumstances of very accurate definition, both with reference to the state of the atmosphere and to the optical qualities of the telescope. These remarkable entities in the constitution of the sun's photosphere, whatever they may be, or whatever they may import, were first discovered by Mr. Nasmyth with an admirable telescope of his own construction; then re-observed by Mr. De La Rue with a telescope in Mr. Pritchard's observatory, and subsequently with a telescope of his own; and now their existence is placed beyond all reasonable doubt by the observation of the Astronomer Royal, and by the repeated results obtained by the assistants at Greenwich, whenever the state of the earth's atmosphere admits of the clear telescopic definition of celestial objects.

GEOLOGICAL.—April 11.—W. W. Smyth, Esq., President, in the chair.—The following communications were read: 'On the Brown Cannel or Petroleum Coal-seams at Colley Creek, New South Wales,' by Mr. W. Keene.—'On the Occurrence and Geological Position of Oil-bearing Deposits in New South Wales,' by the Rev. W. B. Clarke, M.A.—'Remarks on the Copper Mines of the State of Michigan,' by Mr. H. Bauerman.

BRITISH ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—April 11.—G. R. Wright, Esq., in the chair.—After the exhibition of a series of MSS. relating to the family of Ford, also some to Longchamp and De Verdun, an Account of the borough of Clickmin, in Orkney, the joint production of Sir H. Dryden, Bart. and J. T. Irvine, Esq., was read.—Mr. H. H. Burnell read a paper by the Rev. J. Blunt, with additions by himself, 'On the Old Church of Chelsea.'

STATISTICAL.—April 17.—Lord Houghton, President, in the chair.—Mr. W. Cotton and Mr. A. Samuda, M.P., were elected Fellows.—Mr. W. S. Jevons read a paper 'On the Frequent Autumnal Pressure in the Money Market, and the Action of the Bank of England.' The author began by describing the remarkable drain of gold and notes from the Bank last autumn, which caused the directors to raise the rate of interest 3l. per cent. between September 28th and October 7th. The pressure and loss thus inflicted upon trade were unprecedented, and quite unexpected in a sound and prosperous state of trade. He proceeded to show, however, that this drain, though more severe than usual, was perfectly normal in character. Average tables of the Bank accounts and the country circulation show that the first few weeks of October are altogether peculiar as regards the money market. There is then a concurrence of causes, the payment of dividends, the quarterly payment of rents, &c., the monthly settlement, the dispersion of money for harvest purposes, which reduce the Bank reserve and bullion to the lowest point of the year, and raise the circulation to the highest point. The general growth of our monetary transactions, without a corresponding increase of our reserve of ready capital and currency, undoubtedly tends to render these periodical pressures more marked. It is well known that many men of great eminence in the banking and statistical world consider that these sudden oscillations might be mitigated by a repeal of the Bank Act. Mr. Jevons stated his belief, however, that if these normal fluctuations were more thoroughly understood, the Bank might provide for them beforehand, and yield to them more freely when they came; the autumnal drain being a purely temporary and internal one for currency purposes. All legitimate accommodation would thus be afforded to trade, without infringing the sound principle of the Act of 1844.

ZOOLOGICAL.—April 10.—J. Gould, Esq., V.P., in the chair.—The Secretary called the

attention of the Meeting to some recent additions to the Society's Menagerie, amongst which were particularly mentioned two species of Australian birds (*Psephenus pulcherrimus* and *Otis australis*) never before exhibited in the Society's Gardens.—Mr. J. Gould exhibited specimens of the trachea of an Incessorial bird, from Cape York, North Australia (*Manucodia Gouldi*, G. R. Gray), which was of very remarkable form and structure.—Mr. Tegetmeier exhibited and made some remarks upon a supposed original drawing of the Dodo (*Didus ineptus*), in which the colour of that extinct bird was represented as being nearly white.—Dr. Gray gave a notice of an ape (*Macacus inornatus*) and a bush-buck (*Cephalophus brevipes*) in the Gardens of the Society, which he considered to belong to undescribed species.

CHEMICAL.—March 29.—Anniversary.—Dr. W. A. Miller, President, in the chair.—The Report of the Council was read, which described the roll of the Society as consisting of 476 Fellows and 37 Foreign Members. The losses by decease were four, viz., Prof. Brande, Dr. Daughish, Mr. G. Smith, and Prof. Piria, of Turin.—Twenty-six papers were read and two lectures delivered during the session.—The Treasurer presented his financial statement for the past year; and votes were taken for the election of officers, when the following Members were declared elected:—President, Dr. W. A. Miller; Vice-Presidents, F. A. Abel, Sir B. C. Brodie, W. Crum, G. C. B. Daubeny, Warren De La Rue, T. Graham, A. W. Hofmann, Lyon Playfair, J. Stenhouse, A. W. Williamson, and Col. P. Yorke; Secretaries, W. Odling and A. V. Harcourt; Foreign Secretary, E. Frankland; Treasurer, T. Redwood; Other Members of Council, F. C. Calvert, D. Campbell, W. Crookes, H. Debu, F. Field, G. C. Foster, E. Hadow, H. Lethely, H. Müller, H. M. Noad, W. J. Russell, and M. Simpson.

April 5.—Dr. A. W. Hofmann in the chair.—Messrs. A. E. Davies and T. B. Redwood were admitted Fellows, and the following were elected, viz.:—Messrs. R. M'Calmont, W. C. Stevens, and T. Vosper.—The names of several candidates were proposed.—Mr. J. Spiller read a paper 'On the Estimation of Phosphorus in Iron and Steel.'—Prof. Wanklyn detailed the results of some experiments, made conjointly by Mr. E. T. Chapman and himself, 'On Magnesium.'—Mr. Chapman offered a few observations 'On a New Mode of preparing Mercury-Ethyl.'—Mr. W. A. Tilden read a paper, entitled 'Further Contributions to the History of the Periodides of the Organic Bases.'—Mr. M'Leod exhibited a mode of forming acetylides of copper by a modification of the process of M. Berthelot.—Dr. A. W. Hofmann offered some observations 'On the Synthesis of Guanidine,' which the author has succeeded in forming by the action of ammonia upon chloropirine.

ROYAL INSTITUTION.—March 2.—'On Portraiture; its Fallacies and Curiosities as connected with English History,' by Mr. G. Scharf.

March 9.—Sir H. Holland, Bart., President, in the chair.—'On the Metamorphoses of Insects,' by Sir John Lubbock, Bart.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—April 11.—W. Hawes, Esq., Chairman of Council, in the chair.—The paper read was 'On the Piracy of Trade Marks,' by E. M. Underdown, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL.—April 17.—Dr. Hunt, President, in the chair.—The following Members were elected:—Messrs. W. C. Bonnerjee, J. S. Da Costa, J. Moore, H. V. Martin, R. Peel, J. Towers, E. Villin, the Hon. S. Davenport, Drs. J. Champey, J. D. Poole, and T. A. Wise; Corresponding Member, Dr. E. Dupont, Brussels.—The following papers were read: 'Introduction to the Anthropology of the New World,' by Mr. W. Bollaert.—'Notes on an Hermaphrodite,' by Capt. R. F. Burton.

MATHEMATICAL.—April 16.—Prof. De Morgan, President, in the chair.—Dr. M. Friedländer, Dr. Calmon, and the Rev. R. Townsend were

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electd Members.—Prof. Cayley read a paper 'On the Correspondence between two Points on a Curve.' In the course of a discussion which followed, Prof. Hirst applied Prof. Cayley's method to the determination of the number of normals which may be drawn from a point to a curve.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

- Mon.** Antiquaries, 2.—Anniversary.
Geographical, 8.—'Peking,' Mr. Lockhart; 'Travels in the Peninsula of Sinai,' Rev. F. W. Holland.
Tues. Royal Institution, 3.—'Science and Superstition,' Rev. C. Kingsley.
Zoological, 8.—'Note on *Gobates brevicauda* (Sw.)', Mr. Scholer; 'Revision of Genus *Hypna*,' Mr. Butler.
Ethnological, 8.—'British Superstitions relative to Hare, &c.,' Mr. Thrupp; 'Intercourse of Romans with Ireland,' Mr. Wright.
Wed. Engineers, 8.—'Rolling Stock,' Mr. Roebussen; 'Flow of Water, Woodburne District, Ireland,' Mr. Manning.
Literature, 4.—Anniversary.
Geological, 8.—'New Species of Acanthodes from London,' Sir Philip de M. Egerton; 'Gravels and Drift of the Fenland,' Mr. Seeley; 'Time between Formation of Upper and Lower Valleys,' Mr. Tyler.
Society of Arts, 8.—'Perils of Mining,' Mr. Hogg; 'Transformation of Organic Acids and Animal Substances' (Lector Lecture), Dr. Cresswell.
Thurs. Archaeological Association, 8.—'Science and Superstition,' Rev. C. Kingsley.
Fri. Royal Institution, 8.—'Westminster Abbey,' Dean of Westminster.
Sat. Royal Institution, 3.—'National Portraits,' Mr. Schaff.
Botanic, 3.

FINE ARTS

FINE-ART GOSSIP.

The Report of the Artists' General Benevolent Institution, while lamenting the increased cost of the necessities of life, states that its effect is doubled upon the necessitous artist, who not only finds himself obliged to provide more, but is liable to find the sale of his works diminished by the pressure acting on others. The total income of the Society amounted to 2,287l. 10s., of which 1,183l. was received at the last annual dinner. The Marquis of Westminster has given 100l.; Miss Woodburn bequeathed 270l. Eighty-two applicants have been relieved with 1,443l., of which six urgent cases took 190l. The annual dinner will take place on the 12th of May.

The following are the names of the recipients of the prizes awarded by the Architectural Museum for Art-workmanship, which were distributed last week at the Theatre of the Museum of Economic Geology. A very large number of workmen attended the meeting. Mr. Beresford Hope, M.P., occupied the chair, and opened the proceedings by calling upon the friends of Art to assist in finding a place for the collection of works belonging to the Architectural Museum, which will soon be displaced at South Kensington. It was desired, he added, that the honour of producing fine works of Art should be with those who made them, and not with the profit also, given to the employer only. The first prize for stone-carving was awarded to Mr. A. W. Harris, of Ryde, the son of a watchmaker, who, in his first attempt, has produced a fine example of true low-relief, by no means so common or so easy a thing as is generally supposed; the subject was Flaxman's 'Triumph of Christ,' the design of which was reproduced in marble. The second prize was given to Mr. J. Seymour, Tower Lane, Taunton. For wood-carving none of the offered prizes were awarded, because the competitors failed to observe the conditions of the contest; a supplementary prize of 10l. was, however, given to Mr. Warmleighton, at Mr. Roddis's, James Street, Birmingham, for excellence in the workmanship of his contribution. Mr. Holliday, at Messrs. Hunt & Roekell's, received a prize of 15l. for the best repoussé copy, in silver, of the head of the antique statue styled 'Germanicus'; and a second prize of 5l. was awarded to Mr. Frantzen, King Street, Clerkenwell. Prizes for reproductions, in translucent enamel, of a figure of 'St. Barbara,' ascribed to N. Pisano, were given to Messrs. F. Low, Wilderness Row, and H. de Koningh, of Dean Street, Soho; the former received also the first prize of 10l. for opaque enamels; 10l. was awarded as a prize to Mr. G. Rooke, Bywater Street, Chelsea. For modelling in clay, the subject being 'Alfred harping to the Dunes,' prizes were awarded to Mr. R. W. Martin, John's Terrace, Walworth Road, and Mr. W. Gould, Bayham Place, Camden Town.

M. Gérôme will contribute to the forthcoming Paris exhibition of pictures a painting representing Cleopatra introducing herself to Caesar in his tent whilst he is writing despatches. Repeatedly denied access to "that cold-blooded Caesar," she at last contrived to be rolled, nearly naked, in the folds of a carpet which the general was desirous of seeing at his tent. Thus she presents herself; he looks up from his work, not deeply moved.

Messrs. Christie, Manson & Woods sold on the 5th instant, at Plymouth, some pictures, the property of Mr. Bishop, among which was a lot that illustrated Frances Reynolds's question to Sir Joshua, "What has become of all the old portraits?" and her brother's reply, "They are up in the garrets." Thus "A Pair of Portraits by Hudson" fetched 10s. 6d. Hilton, Deliverance of St. Peter from Prison, 225l. (Cox).—Titian, Portrait of the Duchess of Parma, attended by a page, 225l. (Leigh). The same auctioneers sold on the 13th inst. a collection of water-colour drawings of great interest, among which the following were important: W. Hunt, Rocks at Hastings, 5l. 15s. (Glover), Open Sea, Hastings (one of the painter's most beautiful drawings we have seen), 8l. (Rowbotham), Girls at Music, 5l. 5s. (same), Gooseberries, 12l. 12s. (Bourne), Purple and White Grapes, 50l. (Warner), Five Sketches, 9l. 19s. 6d. (Pocock).—De Wint, Near Maidenhead, 10l. (Weggoll), Lincoln, Daylight, 3l. 8s. (Rowbotham), Ems, Afternoon, 13l. (Turner), Group of Trees near Lowther Castle, 18 gs. (Bourne).—John Leech, Twenty Sketches, 6l. 15s. (Rowbotham).—Mr. S. Cooper, Inn Yard, Hendon, signed, 21l. (Bourne).—D. Roberts, The Chapel of the Annunciation, Nazareth, 30l. (Vokins).—D. Cox, On the Usk, 25l. (Sotheby).—Mr. F. Smallfield, An Italian of Elvito, head, 29l. (Turner).—D. Cox, Hay-field, 19 gs. (Bourne).—Mr. G. Cattermole, The Guard Room, 17 gs. (Turner).—D. Roberts, Tombs of the Caliphs, 25l. (Daniell).—Mr. S. Palmer, The First Voyage, 25l. (Vokins).—D. Roberts, Boulak, 46l. (Bourne).—Mr. B. Foster, Cottage in Surrey, 53l. (Warner), The Beehive, Surrey, 55l. (same). On Saturday last, the same firm sold the collection of Mr. J. Reid: Mr. G. Cattermole, Death of the Duke of Northumberland, 38l. (Carter), The Romance in the Library, 49l. (Colls).—Mr. J. Gilbert, Scene from 'Ivanhoe,' 76l. (Edwards).—Mr. E. Lundgren, A Spanish Dance, 60l. (Addington).—Mr. T. S. Cooper, A Winter Scene, sheep, 40l. (Edwards).—Mr. E. Lundgren, Donna Elvira, 81l. (Poynder).—Mr. E. Duncan, Conistone Fells, 42l. (Groom), Landscape, with sheep, 39l. (Taylor).—W. L. Leitch, The Dee Side above Balmoral, 183l. (Willis).—Mr. B. Foster, View in Huntingdonshire, 109l. (Groom).—Mr. J. D. Watson, Scene from 'As You Like It,' 48l. (Maclean), The Exile, 30l. (Edwards).—W. Hunt, Maiden Lane, a brickfield, 68l. (same).—Mr. Linnell, 'A Spring in the Wood, and a Wood in the Spring,' 215l. (Carter).—Mr. G. E. Hicks, 'Eveningtide,' with copyright, 110l. (same). The following belonged to Mr. Rogerson, of Liverpool, and were sold immediately after the above—Drawings: Mr. B. Foster, A Farmyard, near Guildford, 64l. (Smith), Near Ripley, 65l. (Smith), Blackberry Gatherers, 81l. (Maclean).—Mr. F. Goodall, The Homely Meal, 56l. (Gambart).—Mr. G. Cattermole, The Anxious Moment, 84l. (Willson).—W. Hunt, Grapes and Apples, 51l. (Maclean).—Mr. J. Gilbert, The King's Trumpeter, 87l. (Carter).—De Wint, A Cornfield, 147l. (E. White).—Mr. W. T. C. Dobson, A Grass Gatherer, 215l. (Arthur), Evening, engraved, 183l. (Tooth).—Mr. T. S. Cooper, An April Day on the Kentish Coast, 199l. (Taylor). Another property: N. Verbeekhoeven, View in the Highlands, 179l. (Tooth).—Mr. G. Smith, The Cherry Seller, 183l. (Carter).—Mr. F. R. Lee, The Ferry, 267l. (Graves).—B. West, Portrait of Sir J. Banks, in an Otahitean dress, 105l. —Flaxman, thirty-seven careful drawings with the pen, to illustrate Hesiod, 'Theogony,' and 'Works and Days,' engraved by Blake, 21l. (Taylor.)

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

MUSICAL UNION.—Leopold Auer, the Hungarian Violinist, Piatti, Rhee, Haun, Gelfring and M. Hartigson, Professor to the Princess of Wales, and Pianist to the Queen of Denmark, are engaged for TUESDAY, April 24th, Half-past Three, at St. James's Hall. Quartet in A. Op. 18, Mendelssohn; Trio in F. Op. 80 (first time), Schumann; Quartet in G, Beethoven, Solos, Violoncello and Piano-forte.—Tickets, Half-a-Guinea each, to be had of Lamborn & Co.; Olivier & Co.; Schott & Co.; Ever & Co.; Austin, at the Hall; and Ashdown & Parry.—15, Hanover Square.—Members can pay for Visitors at the door.
J. ELLA, Director.

MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS. St. James's Hall.—The next Concert takes place on MONDAY EVENING, April 23, for the BENEFIT of Mr. CHARLES HALLÉ. Violin, Herr Straus; Violoncello, Signor Piatti; Piano-forte, Mr. Chas. Halle. Vocalist, Mdlle. Bettelheim. Conductor, Mr. Benedict.—Sofa Stalls, 5s.; Balcony, 3s.; Admission, 1s. Tickets and Programmes at Chappell & Co.'s, 50, New Bond Street; Austin's, 28, Fiacadilly; and at Keith, Prowse & Co.'s, 48, Cheapside.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE of Her Royal Highness the DUCHESS of CAMBRIDGE. Her Royal Highness the PRINCESS MARY of CAMBRIDGE.—HER ROYAL HIGHNESS FAREWELL CONCERT will take place on MONDAY EVENING, April 30, at ST. JAMES'S HALL.

Ladies Patronesses.

Her Grace the Duchess of Buccleuch.	Lady E. St. Aubyn.
Her Grace the Duchess of Newcastle.	Lady Audrey Townshend.
Her Grace the Dowager Duchess of Cleveland.	Lady Lady Anstruther.
The Dowager Marchioness Townshend.	Lady Wallace.
The Marchioness Townshend.	Lady Dacres.
The Countess De Grey.	Baroness Mayer de Rothschild.
Lady Victoria Kerr.	Baroness Ferdinand de Rothschild.
Lady Mary C. Nisbet Hamilton.	The Lady Mayores.
Lady Braybrooke.	Mrs. F. Milbank.
Lady Chelmsford.	Mrs. Lane Fox.
	Mrs. J. M. Levy.
	Mrs. William Barnett.
	Mrs. Newman Smith.

The Gentlemen whose names are appended, anxious to testify their high appreciation of Her Royal Highness, and of the services which she has rendered to Art during a long sojourn in this country, have determined to form themselves into a Committee to assist him in organizing his Farewell Concert before his final departure from England.

Committee.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle.	F. F. Courtenay, Esq.
The Marquis Townshend.	J. M. Levy, Esq.
Lord Arthur Pelham Clinton.	Lionel Lawson, Esq.
M.P.	H. F. Chorley, Esq.
Lord William Hay.	M.P.
Lord Braybrooke.	Henry Broadwood, Esq.
The Right Hon. Lord Chelmsford.	Walter S. Broadwood, Esq.
Rear-Admiral Sir Sidney Dacres.	S. W. Waley, Esq.
Sir A. de Rothschild, Bart.	Bernard Cracroft, Esq.
Baron F. de Rothschild.	George Acland Ames, Esq.
The Right Hon. C. Nisbet Hamilton.	J. Benedict, Esq.
John St. Aubyn, Esq. M.P.	Prof. Steddie Bennett, Mus. Doc.
F. Milbank, Esq. M.P.	Prof. Wyld, Mus. Doc.
B. Samuelson, Esq. M.P.	Lindsay Sloper, Esq.
J. Street, Esq.	S. Arthur Chappell, Esq.
	George Skinner, Esq.
	Fred. Dawson, Esq.
	Signor Garcia.
	J. D. Pavle, Esq.

The following artists have kindly volunteered their services:—Madame Parepa, Mdlle. Lichardt, Miss Palmer and Madame Sauton-Doby; Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Santley by the kind permission of W. H. Mapleson, Esq.; Mr. Wilby Cooper, Herr Reichardt and Mr. Lewis Thomas, Piano-forte, Mdlle. Anna Lequeux, Charles Halle and Herr Bauer; Violin, Herr L. Straus; Viola, M. Baeten; Violoncello, Signor Piatti. Conductors, Signor Randegger, Herr W. Ganz, Messrs. Benedict and Leitch.—Sofa stalls, 10s. 6d.; Reserved Seats, 10s. 6d.; Reserved Balcony Seats, 10s. 6d.; Balcony, 5s.; Area, 3s. To be had at Messrs. Chappell & Co.'s, 50, New Bond Street; Austin's Ticket Office, St. James's Hall; and of Herr Mollique, 30, Harrington Square.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.—Mdlle. *Orgeni*.—There can be no question that this young lady's is one of the most important first appearances which have been seen in London for many years,—it being recollected that she is all but new to the stage, having been first tried triumphantly at Berlin only six months ago. Every good impression registered here a week ago was strengthened by much of her singing and much of her acting, on Tuesday evening, in *Lucia*. Her style would, every now and then, be more finished were it a little more toned down, and did she make greater use of her *mezza voce*. She will do well, too, to beware of every temptation to force her voice; seeing that she may impair its purity without thereby gaining any real penetrating power. But a very little experience will do all that can be required by one obviously possessing so refined an intelligence, and so thoroughly armed for her profession as she is. Her *cantabile* is good and large—as may be heard when she has to lead concerted music; her executive powers are thoroughly developed; her taste in ornament is rich and unborowed. A protest must be entered against those who have complained of her *Lucia* as too floridly sung. They can only have done so by way of apology for ladies not sufficiently instructed to work out Donizetti's intentions, and whose "reading" (as the jargon runs) is simply omission of what they have never learnt, or are too idle to present. They can only have done so in forgetfulness of the first, and best, and most florid of *Lucias*, Madame Persiani. Mdlle.

Orgeni approached nearer the singing of that consummate artist in the mad scene than any lady who has since tried it in our hearing. Much of her acting, as has been said, was very good. She was throughout tender, delicate and touching; in the scene with her brother, and in the opening portions of the contract scene, something deeper. The agony of a broken heart, which was to bring about distemperature of the brain, was clearly indicated. Towards the close of the act, however, Mdle. Orgeni was too separate from the other principal characters. This possibly may be accounted for by the dramatic inefficiency of the two to whom she should have played—her tyrant brother and her betrayed lover. It would be nonsense so closely to watch and so carefully to follow so young an artist, were she less gifted and worthy than Mdle. Orgeni. She is placed, for the moment, at the Royal Italian Opera, inevitably, in a difficult position; since many of the parts in which she might naturally appear have been already played by Madame Lucca and Mdle. Patti,—who should not, of course, be dispossessed, there being nothing worse than caprice in these matters. Further, the repertory of attractive modern opera is perplexingly small. But, with due preservation of her powers, which are peculiar and delicate,—with patience and wise watching of every opportunity, seeing that her capacity has been thoroughly proved,—we are as certain of Mdle. Orgeni arriving at a first position in England as we can be of any circumstance belonging to Music's future. She is already established, and was received cordially; and is announced for *Martha* on Tuesday next.

Madame Lucca was to be heard in 'Faust' on Thursday. We must guard the assertion, remembering the mistake into which we were led regarding Signor Arvini's appearance at the other theatre.—On Thursday next she is to appear in 'La Favorita,' for the first time in London.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—'I Puritani.'—We were on Thursday week transported back to "the golden time" of Her Majesty's Theatre,—when (to carry on the song)—

Every day was holiday
And every month lovely May,—

when never a new *soprano* appeared who was not by acclamation voted as certain to thrust Madame Grisi from her throne,—when every *Cenerentola* outdid Malibran and Sontag "rolled into one,"—when there was a positive rain of improvisors on Rubini, and of baritones by the side of whom Signor Tamburini was a pigmy. This, at least the subscribers, and we are sorry to add, the acquiescent and enthusiastic press, averred. A first appearance more apparently successful than that of Mr. Hohler—the long-expected and much-talked of English tenor—never came to pass, even in those golden days, and under the successful dynasty referred to. From the moment when "A te, o cara" began, it was clear that here was "a second Daniel come to judgment,"—a candidate regarding whom the jury in presence had made up its verdict. Were the matter confined to only the new tenor and his friends, good nature would make us silent; but there is an outer world interested in facts, not in pretty, fleeting dreams,—and for its sake we are bound to state our impression that the recent apparent success is a dream. What Mr. Hohler may come to be we are not rash enough to predict; nor, for the moment, will we enter into details which could be of no service to any one,—our opinion having been distinctly indicated.—The singing of Madame Sinico, as *Elvira*, merits a word in a different mood. She has all the materials of being made an excellent *comprimaria* or *seconda donna*, if she restrains her ambition till she can execute all that she attempts. Signor Foli has a good voice, which, we conceive, has had but little training, and his articulation none at all.—Let a mistake, made last week, into which we were misled by the advertisements, be corrected. 'Martha' was not given on the previous Tuesday, but 'Il Trovatore,' repeated, with the new tenor, Signor Arvini. Of this gentleman (whom we imagine to be not an Italian) we may speak on his re-appearance.

Mdle. Tietjens has appeared, we believe, in

'Der Freischütz' and 'Lucrezia Borgia.'—For to-night, 'Fidelio' is announced.

CONCERTS.—We return to the last Concert of the *Musical Society*, to speak of the extraordinarily forcible and fiery execution of the Overture to 'Der Freischütz,' and to record another attempt made to reconcile the English public to Schumann's music. This time it took the form of his *Violoncello Concerto*, which had the advantage of being intrusted to Signor Piatti. But if such a dreary piece of business (recalling Galt's wonderful description of Lord Byron as "a mystery in a halo crowned with a winding-sheet") be allowed to supersede that which more solid musicians, possessing ideas, have written for the instrument, we must go to school again, read our alphabet backwards, and take for device the delicious couplet,—

Thinking is but an idle waste of thought,
And nought is everything, and everything is nought.

A word must be added respecting this Concert to the credit of Miss Robertine Henderson; one of a present group of young English ladies who sing more agreeably and more intelligently than the group which preceded them. It is only fair play (after all that has been published in these columns) to state that Miss Robertine Henderson was trained in our Royal Academy of Music.

Yesterday week's performance of 'Naaman,' by the *Sacred Harmonic Society*, was as excellent as it was attractive. What a chance has this oratorio given to Miss Edmonds, under no less difficult conditions than having to replace Mdle. Adeline Patti. But, then, it is not every one who can take a chance; not every one who, when the door is set open, can walk in, with will and power never to re-pass the threshold.—The next work to be produced, we are informed, is to be 'Athalie.'—A great choral rehearsal was held last night, devoted to 'Acis and Galatea' and 'Jephtha.'

In all friendliness, a word is to be said to the managers of the *Crystal Palace Concerts*. Why fall into the fatal fashion (as we must think it of preaching in programmes? What need, in order to recommend Beethoven's "Choral Symphony," to launch into such an exaggerated statement as that its last movement, "the Ode to Joy," has become in Germany what Handel's Messiah "Hallelujah" is here? We have been conversant with Germany during some years,—have attended a few festivals, a few concerts,—and have heard the "Choral Symphony" occasionally in the country. We have never heard "the Ode to Joy"—with its inexplicable bits of episode, its over-instrumented *tenor* variation of the theme, and its next-to-impossible four-part *cadenza* in a major (merely to mention a few among many debatable points)—performed without that strain, that terrible anxiety of all concerned to "get through somehow," which the conceit of "hanging on by the eyebrows" represents. So it must be when the nature of the material employed is disregarded by those who construct as insolently as it is in the present structure. The wise man does not call on gold to do the work of cast-iron. Beethoven did not condescend in this Symphony to study the capacities of choral music's protagonists—his singers. He thrust out that which was crude and ungainly,—gratuitously harassing to them,—and he had and has his reward accordingly—in occasional but always forced executions of the enormous difficulties so recklessly accumulated by him. How, then, in the name of history, common sense, truth and beauty in Art, is it possible (even on the principle of Sterne's simile-maker) to compare this masonic *finale*—a *farrago* of what is stupendous and paltry, symmetrical and shapeless, clear and chaotic (as such never and nowhere perfectly expressed nor implicitly accepted)—with the world's "Hallelujah"? Such zeal without judgment is unworthy of the excellent entertainments in the permanence and success of which we may well feel so lively an interest.—To-day Mr. Franklin Taylor will be the pianist; and Schubert's Symphony in c major, the only one as yet known, though his seventh, will be given.

We have not heard under Dr. Bennett's conductorship so creditable a performance as that of Beethoven's c minor Symphony on Monday, at the

third *Philharmonic Concert*. The 'Euryanthe' Overture went less well; but the band is coarse and unequal. The other orchestral music was the 'Hebriden' Overture, and the March from 'Egmont.' Would it not answer the purposes of even so timid a management as that of the Philharmonic Society to give the music to the play complete?—Once only has it been performed within our recollection, at the Crystal Palace. Yet there is no work from its writer's hand more beautiful. Herr Strauss rendered Mozart's delicious *Concerto* with great purity and feeling. He is certainly among our very best recent acquisitions. And what a treat was the composition, after the inflictions of ugliness with which we have been unmercifully visited of late! Compared, for instance, with the dismal *Violoncello Concerto* we have adverted to above, it is like something written in another language,—a poem rich in spirit, fancy and melody, heard after a heavy and confused piece of rhapsody! Surely, however, we ought not to be too often compelled to swallow Schumann in order to make us enjoy Mozart. To-day we are to have his second Pianoforte Concerto at the Crystal Palace. The singer at Monday's Concert was Fräulein Ubrich, a young lady whom we heard last year at Hanover (*Athen*. No. 1979), and who certainly belongs to the best order of German contemporary vocalists. Her voice is fresh and agreeable—has been well trained, and her delivery is free from that spasmodic and bombastic which has been too largely mistaken by singers of her country for declamatory pathos and expression. She has, however, hardly sufficient executive lightness for the "Bird Song," from the 'Creation,' and seemed more at home in the couple of *Lieder* by Mendelssohn and Taubert, which was her second piece of display.

We can but announce, in addition to the above, a concert given by *The Wandering Minstrels*, for a charity; the first of the *New Philharmonic Concerts*; and a harp concert, by Mr. Cheshire, last evening.

ASTLEY'S.—The transpontine theatres are competing with each other in spectacular representations. Accordingly, while the Surrey revels in oriental scenery and costumes, in a serious drama, the management of this theatre does a similar thing, though not to the same extent, in a humorous burlesque. The piece is entitled 'Boabdil el Chico; or, the Moor the Merrier,' and proceeds from the fertile pen of Mr. F. C. Burnand. Great expense has been gone to in the getting-up of the piece, which will be apparent to the reader when he learns that no fewer than seven hundred young ladies in male attire are engaged to represent an army, and that the *corps de ballet* is exceedingly numerous and splendidly accoutred. Full opportunity is given for their display in two ballets which have been ingeniously invented by M. Milano. The action turns upon the efforts made by the knights, *Don Ferdinand* and the Fearless and *Don Tito* the Timorous (Miss Caroline Parkes and Miss Nelly Nesbitt), to deliver two damsels, *Nina* the Nimble (Miss Marian) and *Isabella* the Indolent (Miss Louise Laidlaw), who have been entrapped into the harem of the Moorish sovereign *Boabdil* (Miss M. Willmot). This monarch is not very faithfully served by his domestics, for we find *Al Kali*, the physician (Mr. E. Garden), *El Bobbi*, the policeman (Miss Rachel Sanger), *Zorah*, his antiquated favourite, and *Katinka*, her companion (Mr. George Honey and Miss Minnie Sidney), all aiding the knights in their adventure. The humour of the situations is mainly sustained by Miss Parkes, Mr. Honey, and Miss Willmot. Miss Sidney and Miss Sanger are also very successful in a duet. Pieces of this kind are almost throughout supported by females, and much of their effect depends on pretty faces and brilliant dresses. When to these are added the wit and humour which abound in the composition, none need wonder at the attractiveness of such productions; and so long as they are popular, they will, of course, continue to be supplied.

SADLER'S WELLS.—Under the management of Mr. W. H. C. Nation, for the summer season, this theatre has been placed in a position to compete with the West-End theatres in regard to the style of producing the modern drama. Of these, the best pieces have been selected, such, for instance, as Mr.

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Douglas Jerrold's comedy of 'Time Works Wonders,' Mr. Tom Taylor's drama of 'The House and the Home,' and Mr. Burnand's 'Deal Boatman,' 'Black Eyed Susan' has also been carefully performed; and Mr. Boucicault's 'Dot,' with scenic accessories, will be produced this evening. At present, however, the *habitués* of the theatre have but slenderly encouraged this class of plays; and it continues difficult here to attract audiences except to the strictly legitimate and well-known examples of our elder dramatists.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.

The Anniversary Dinner of the *Royal Society of Musicians* was held on Wednesday last, with Mr. J. D. Coleridge in the chair. Nothing better than his speech could be imagined; it was elegant, feeling, full of matter, yet compendious.—Most wisely has the *Royal Society of Female Musicians* (founded by that excellent woman and artist, Miss Masson) been incorporated with the elder institution. A playwright has said, "There's no sex in virtue." There should be none in Art, when the same has to do with beneficence. We hope that at the next anniversary ladies will grace the table, instead of, as according to former usage, being reduced to the forlorn condition of sitters-by.

The Norwich Festival will commence on the 29th of October.

The most distinguished scholar of our Royal Academy of Music, Dr. Bennett, has been added to the list of witnesses examined before the Committee of the Society of Arts. Surely there has been now enough of testifying; and it would be well to come to definite action. On looking over the evidence, it is not possible to avoid observing and regretting the absence of musical knowledge among the examiners, and the reiteration of certain cut-and-dry inquiries. More facts might have been elicited had more intimate knowledge of the art (entirely clear of the professional jealousy which mars so many of our best efforts) been displayed by those who sat to receive information. The witnesses, as a body, owing to want of habit in arranging thoughts and classifying experiences, could not be expected to volunteer precise details, which, moreover, could hardly be given without personal specifications, from which—howbeit inevitable—the timid naturally shrink, forgetting that the strictest truth is also the greatest courtesy. In any event, however, enough has been collected to show how notoriously inefficient has been our Royal Academy of Music, and to point the moral that, without "a clean sweep" of all its statutes, practices, and privileges from the face of the musical earth, there is no hope of our getting such a college for instruction in the art as we have ample force to provide with worthy professors, to fill with gifted scholars, and to support by the liberality which in England fails never. Pity that it should so often be lost in the sand, when a lasting pyramid might be raised by its munificence! Meanwhile, that the world may in some measure know how matters stand at the time being, and not accuse us of needless or extreme carping and cavilling, let us quote, from the *Observer*, a report on a late concert of the Royal Academy of Music. "The first concert of the season, given by the students of the Academy, took place yesterday, at the institution. From all appearances there would seem to be very little vitality left in this Academy, for a poorer display could not well have been made. There was only one composition by a student, and that was a *Concerto* for the pianoforte, played by the composer, Mr. Fox. It was full of melody, and consisted of a flowing *adagio* and *rondo*, well constructed. There was another young pianist, Mr. Ralph, a King's scholar, who performed a *Concerto*, by Weber, in a very masterly style. He plays with power and considerable execution, and will, no doubt, take a high position in the profession. Having said this, we find very little else to praise. There were several young ladies who exhibited their vocal powers, which were by no means of a high order, and the chorus was quite deficient in male voices. The programme was composed of selections from Handel and Mendelssohn, with one song from Rossini's 'Stabat Mater,' and Spohr's hymn, 'God, thou art great.' The band could certainly not have in-

cluded many of the students, for their time of pupillage must have been long since past."

Mozart's 'Requiem' has been performed at St. George's, Southwark, under the direction of Herr Meyer Lutz, in memory of the late venerable Queen of the French.

Drury Lane Theatre, says Report, is in the market, whether merely during "a flat season," or in *perpetuo*, is not stated. The project of there attempting a new "break-down," in the form of English Opera, has—naturally enough—fallen to the ground.

Yesterday evening, Mr. G. A. Macfarren was announced as the discourses at the Royal Institution, on the subject of English Church Music.

Of the curiosities of Advertisement there is no end. The subject is worthy of being treated by some among the hundred of clever collectors and *chiffonniers* who are "taking notes" (as Burns says), and printing them. As an instance, A. desires to furnish "Homes of Taste,"—B. asserts that one of the pursuits of his life has been to assert and prove "the existence of a Goshawk." But in no world do confession and self-assertion take such singular forms of public expression as in ours of Music. Who would not be startled by the appeal for favour and occupation put forward by one who quietly assumes or accepts the style and title of "Paganini *redivivus*!" Why not as well, for the new *Juliet*, "Mrs. Siddons come back again!"

This comes from Milan: "The *primavera* season commenced at the Royal Canobbiana Theatre, on Wednesday, the 4th inst., with Donizetti's 'L'Ajone' Imbarazzo," King Vittorio Emanuele being present. A more disgraceful performance was never witnessed on any stage. With the exception of the Fioravanti, the artists engaged were below mediocrity. Throughout the first act, the public hissed, even in the presence of the King, which, you know, is forbidden in Italy. At the end of it, the King departed, and immediately after the people shouted 'Basta.' There was an immense uproar, and the audience would not allow the performance to proceed after the middle of the second act. I could not have believed that such people, not fit to appear at a penny theatre, could have been allowed to go on any stage, had I not witnessed it. They were, however, sent away immediately. The theatre has been closed since, but is to re-open, on the 10th inst., with a fresh company, and in 'La Sonnambula.' 'Don Giovanni' has been produced at the Theatre Santa Radegonda, most miserably. It was also performed during the Carnival season here at the Carcano, but without success. Signor Andreoli, the pianist, is playing here at some concerts given at the *Conservatorio*."

This is from our Naples Correspondent, dated the 11th: "The great musical novelty in Naples is the production, at last, of Mercadante's opera, 'Virginia.' For sixteen years it has been suspended in that limbo to which the ignorant and besotted policy of the Bourbons condemned it; but last Saturday it was performed in San Carlo, before a most crowded audience, and was received with enthusiasm. The idea of it was born so long ago as 1847, and was approved by the Duc de Ventignano, then at the head of the theatrical revisorship. After 1848, the new revision forbade any performance of 'Virginia,' on the ground that it might bring about a revolution; a door, however, was left open to Mercadante, provided he would save Virginia from death, and give Appius a triumph at last! A condition which violated morality, probability, and historic truth, was rejected, and so Mercadante locked up perhaps his best opera until the present day. On last Saturday evening, as we have already said, it was sung before an expectant and a crowded audience. 4,600 lire were taken at the doors, in addition to 2,600 lire for the increased prices of the subscription, and had it been possible to hold them, twice the audience would have been assembled. From the commencement, a double chorus, 'Orgia Patrizia,' which was interrupted by the Funeral March of Sicius Dentatus, called forth the applause of the public, and *il maestro* was literally shouted for; but the blind old man had been kept far away from the scene of excitement by medical advice. Mirate sang well his air, and the chorus of women which precedes the *Preghiera*

of the *soprano* was much approved. In this, Madame Lotti shone. In the second act, the *aria* of Virginia, a duett between Virginia and Icilius, and the final *settimino*, proved the scientific power of combination which Mercadante possesses. In the third act Mercadante surpassed himself in a duett between Appius and Icilius, afterwards in that between Virginia and Virginius, and lastly in the grand scene in the Forum, composed of four distinct pieces. To say that the enthusiasm of the audience was great is to say little. The shouts for the great *maestro* were as of one voice, and as he did not and could not appear, there was one universal cry of 'Viva Mercadante!' At the next performance we hear he is to be present. The ovation he will receive will be overwhelming." To this we may add, from the *Gazette Musicale*, that the principal singers were called for forty-three times.

The news from Paris is that M. Émile Perrin retains the management of the Grand Opéra, under its new condition, and that a three-act opera, 'Le Saltador,' by M. Cohen, is in preparation at the Opéra Comique, the principal part by Madame Galli-Maire.—M. Pasdeloup's Concerts are over; at the last but one were performed two movements of the 'Spring Symphony,' by Prof. Hiller, who is now in Paris; Schumann's Concerto, though played by Herr Jaell, was less successful, and, we are assured, by the writer in the *Gazette Musicale*, was coldly received. The concert season is now drawing to its close.

Mlle. Artôt is singing with great success at Vienna. The German opera-houses owe no small debt to Madame Viardot, who trained this young lady; as also the best of young singers who has visited England for many a year, Mlle. Orgeni.

An opera-house at Cincinnati has been burnt down.

The third Annual Festival of the Hungarian singers is to be held at Arad, in the month of August.

MISCELLANEA

The Slipshod Poesy of Spain.—An Iberian student of human nature has somewhere said, that if you want really to know a man you must live beneath his roof, eat and drink with him, and behold him in his dressing-gown and slipper phase of life. This applies pleasantly to those who essay to instruct as well as amuse us. I confess that I like to contemplate William Shakespeare, not so much pen in hand, full tilt at every crevice of poor Humanity's armour, and drawing blood at every dig, but rather to quietly speculate upon what his table-talk was like, and how he comported himself in his slipshod hours. Don Antonio de Solís y Ribadeneyra is known to fame as author of the 'History of the Conquest of Mexico.' The licenciado Don Miguel Ladrón de Guivera says of that work, "If not simple in language, it is rich, beautiful, idiomatic, and pure Castilian." This is Solís, ermined robe and jewelled crown. But, thanks to Don Juan de Goyeneche, who edited, and Don Antonio Roman, who published, A.D. 1692, a work of 300 pages of Solís, slipshod, called 'Various Sacred and Profane Lyrics,' in these you find the great historian condescends to indite bucolic strophes, and he even jokes, but dismally enough when compared with the efforts of this jocular age. What think you of a sonnet to a bow-legged dwarf? The fun is rather hilarious for such a benign, saintly professor of the "gay science" (*ride portrait*); but the idea of "a huge full stop upon two commas braced" is not so bad, and, being the only jocular attempt in 300 pages, must be treated tenderly and with respect:—

Thus on the theme of a bow-legged dwarf to write,
My poor but honest pen, unequal, dares the flight.
Pray tell me, little *no-body*, tell me really true,
Do I see *somebody* or *nobody*, seeing you.
What said papa when his bow-legged boy was born:
And did thy mother smile, or did she daily mourn,
To see thee grow as crooked as a stunted oak?
Thy bow-shaped legs a window for the dogs is placed,
Thyself, a huge full stop upon two commas braced,
Dame Nature thus has "writ you in her book."

There is a good deal of the Phyllis and Strephon school of ditty; but I only give you a few sensational headings:—"To an Unhappy Lover, who, being fortunate, was not contented with his lot!"—

"To a Man caught in Love, and, who escaping, was caught a second time"—"To a lady who complained of her love-letters being too numerous"—"To a Lady who sent her first grey hair to her lover"—"To a Lady who was as much a sinner as a saint"—"What one Lover can attain in a day another cannot attain in a year"—"Proving that the absence of a lover is worse than his death." Being a blue blooded courtier, royalty comes in for its fair share of laudation, thus:—"On the condescension of the King, alighting from his carriage, and handing into the same a dirty, ragged beggar lying ill by the roadside"—"The King having killed at one shot a furious bull, the courtiers loudly applaud the 'good hit,' and the dying speech of the bull.—*Bos loquatur*,—

In place of dying by the butcher's vulgar knife, A royal bullet ends my useless bovine life."

This is a fair list of slipshod poetry for a great historian and the last, so says the Spanish Academy, of Spain's classical writers. F. W. C.

Opening of a Tumulus.—I was present at the opening of a tumulus, near the town of Macclesfield, last week. Ten feet below its surface, at the centre, was found a heap of broken and charred human bones, mixed with wood-ashes and charcoal. It lay within a small oval of ordinary paving-stones, all marked as if with fire; while beneath, within and above it were other similar stones. There was no urn, nor anything like a regular "cist." On the north-east side, among the bones, was a very fine and sharp flint knife or arrow-head, about four inches long by one in width. That was the only article found. The interment lay on fine sea-sand, apparently just below the natural surface of the ground. Immediately above it was a very large pile of paving-stones, many split by heat, and most of them blackened. This pile was covered with sand, which formed a barrow measuring about 24 yards by 18. In it was a layer of charcoal just above the pile of stones. No signs were found of any other interment. J. W.

Beaumaris, April 16, 1866.
Intimate.—Believing with "Curious," and the high authority whom he quotes, that a language suffers serious injury "when any of its words lose their individuality of force," I think it may be worth while to call attention to a very wide-spread perversion of the use of the verb to *intimate*. Its meaning is "to point out in an indirect way; to give, as it were, a hint, from which more may be inferred"; but our newspapers use it daily as synonymous with to announce. Even Members of both Houses of Parliament "beg to intimate" that they will ask leave to propose a motion, &c. Almost every Sunday, my respected "minister," who explains Greek and Hebrew words to an admiring congregation, "begs to intimate" that a meeting will be held, or a sermon will be preached; or he "has been requested to make intimation" that a collection will be made in aid of some mission or other praiseworthy scheme, &c. This use of the verb and its substantive "intimation," is almost universal in our pulpits; still, I can find no warrant for it in any writer of acknowledged authority, nor are they to be found in this perverted sense in any dictionary to which I have referred. Observe the beauty of the word as used by Addison—

Why shrinks the soul
Back on herself, and starts at destruction?
'Tis the Divinity that stirs within us;
'Tis Heaven itself that points out an hereafter,
And intimates Eternity to man.

Regard the word here in the naked sense of *announcement*—and the word cannot live and retain both the latter and its original significations—and you at once deprive the passage of both its philosophy and its poetry. When even our school teachers, misled by the prevailing custom, "beg to intimate," through a public advertisement, that they are prepared to receive pupils for instruction in all the branches of an English and classical education, it is time that attention were called to the destruction—for it is nothing less—of a very expressive word, lest, ere long, the *usus* may, in this case, be pleaded as the *jus et norma loquendi*. J. R.

O CORRESPONDENTS.—E. A. B.—T. R.—M. E.—A. S.—W. M.—J. G. W.—L. J. R.—N. G. M.—W. H. D.—F. R. W.—E. S. N.—E. W.—received.

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